

Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics



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- *Compensation*
- *Consumer Expenditures*
- *Consumer Prices*
- *Employment*
- *Industry Productivity*
- *International Comparisons*
- *International Prices*
- *Labor Force*
- *Labor Productivity*
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- *Unemployment*
- *Working Conditions*

Preface

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS is the principal data gathering agency of the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics. Most of the Bureau's data come from voluntary responses to surveys of businesses or households conducted by BLS staff, by the Bureau of the Census (on a contract basis), or in conjunction with cooperating State and Federal agencies.

In highly condensed form, this publication presents information on the scope of the Bureau's major statistical programs, the data available, the form of publication, Internet access, some of the uses of the data, and selected publications and data tapes.

All of the Bureau's programs meet statutory responsibilities assigned to the Bureau or the Department of Labor. The legislation that established the Bureau in the late 1800s (found in 29 U.S.C. 1) states that "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor [Statistics] shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity." (June 13, 1888, ch. 38 9, Sec. 1, 25 Stat. 182; Feb. 14, 1903, ch. 552, Sec. 4, 32 Stat. 826; Mar. 18, 1904, ch. 716, 33 Stat. 136; Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 141, Sec. 3, 37 Stat. 737.)

An act of 1913 (found in 29 U.S.C. 2) required that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, "shall collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor and the products and distribution of the products of the same, and to this end said Secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the bureaus provided for his department and to rearrange such statistical work, and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said Secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labor may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise." (Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 141, Sec. 4, 37 Stat. 737; July 7, 1930, ch. 873, 46 Stat. 1019.)

In addition to these general statutory requirements, many more recent acts of Congress or joint resolutions require the production or use of Bureau statistics. Some of these are given under the particular program in the following pages.

The State cooperating agencies for employment and for occupational safety and health programs are listed at the end of this report.

This edition of *Major Programs* introduces information on a major new program to produce data on employee compensation—THE NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY. Responsibility for the program lies with the Bureau's Office of Compensation and Working Conditions.

Eugene H. Becker, Chief of the Branch of Special Publications, Division of BLS Publishing, prepared this edition of *Major Programs* in cooperation of the Bureau's program offices—Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Prices and Living Conditions, Compensation and Working Conditions, Productivity and Technology, and Employment Projections—which reviewed and updated the material pertaining to their activities. Phyllis Lott, a Visual Information Specialist in the Branch of Special Publications, designed this publication.

Information in this report is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request: Voice phone: (202) 606-7828; TDD phone: (202) 606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577. Material in this report is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be used without permission.

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How to Obtain BLS Data

The Bureau of Labor Statistics makes available the information it produces through a broad publication program, which includes news releases, periodicals, reports, and bulletins. Some BLS material is available on magnetic tape, computer diskette, and microfiche. An increasing amount of BLS data and selected publications are also available on-line through the Internet at <http://stats.bls.gov>

NEWS RELEASES

News releases are available without charge from the Bureau's regional offices listed at the back of this publication and from the Division of Customer and Information Services, Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212-0001. Regular mailings of releases on specific subjects, such as the monthly employment situation, are available to interested parties who ask to be put on the appropriate mailing list.

The most recent copy of every BLS news release is available on the Internet. (See INTERNET ACCESS below.) In addition, an archival system is being developed and currently contains 2 years of news releases. Selected time series are also available on the Internet: <http://stats.bls.gov>

PERIODICALS

Subscriptions to the Bureau's periodicals, listed in the following text, may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Single copies also may be ordered.

REPORTS

Reports on information concerning BLS programs and some national data are available without charge from the Washington or regional offices. Regular mailings or announcements on specific topics are available, upon request, from: Division of Customer and Information Services, Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212-0001. The Bureau's regional offices also issue reports presenting local or regional data. These are available from the originating regional office.

BULLETINS

Bulletins may be purchased from the BLS Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, IL 60690-2145. Selected bulletins also are available on the Internet. Bul-

letins that are out of print may be available for reference at public or academic libraries and at Federal depository libraries.

INTERNET ACCESS

The BLS Web site (<http://stats.bls.gov>) houses a wide range of data and information related to labor statistics, including information about its surveys and programs, publications and research papers, data on selected BLS economic indicators, BLS regional information, and contacts at BLS for specific data series. The site also contains a lead to other statistical sites.

MICROFICHE

Selected BLS publications are available on microfiche with optional paper copy from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151. Costs vary for microfiche reproductions. Questions about costs of specific items and orders and remittances should be sent directly to NTIS.

DATA FILES ON TAPE

Magnetic tapes of some major BLS data series are available for purchase. The standard magnetic tape format is 9-track, 6250 BPI. In addition, BLS makes available some microdata tapes (usually unpublished series) and also prepares customized data files on a cost-for-service basis. Further information is available by calling (202) 606-7789.

DATA FILES ON DISKETTE

Some BLS data series are available on computer diskette in IBM-compatible (PC) format. Standard file formats are Lotus 1-2-3 or ASCII. (Consumer Price and Producer Price Indexes are available in Lotus 1-2-3 format only.) Diskettes contain brief descriptions of the series included. They are for sale individually (prices vary) or on subscription. For more information call the BLS Automatic Data Processing Support Group at (202) 606-7789.

BLS Publication Lists and Directories

BLS Publications, 1978-93, Report 863 (1994). Index of BLS bulletins, reports, and summaries from 1978 to 1993. Free.

Monthly Labor Review Index, January 1991—December 1995, (1996). Index to all material appearing in the *Monthly Labor Review* except for unsigned items appearing in the regular departments. Free.

BLS Publications on Productivity and Technology, Report 815 (1991). Lists publications issued between 1977 and 1991. Free.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Customer Service Guide. Brochure summarizing the kinds of information the Bureau produces by program; how to obtain BLS data and publications; names, e-mail addresses, and telephone numbers of information specialists by subject; contacts at other Federal Government statistical agencies; and a calendar of release dates of the Bureau's major economic series. Free.

BLS Update. Quarterly annotated listing of new publications. Regular mailings are available without charge upon request to be put on the mailing list. Free.

Periodicals

CPI DETAILED REPORT

Monthly. \$27 a year domestic; \$33.75 foreign. Detailed current data on consumer price movements for the U.S. city average and 27 local areas. Includes charts and technical notes.

PPI DETAILED REPORT

Monthly. \$34 a year domestic (includes annual supplement); \$42.50 foreign. Annual supplement: \$29 domestic; \$36.25 foreign. Detailed current data on price movements for the net output of mining and manufacturing industries. Includes technical notes.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Quarterly. \$9.50 a year; \$11.25 foreign. Articles and data on compensation and workplace issues, including occupational pay, employee benefits, employer costs for employee compensation, occupational injuries and illnesses, and summary information.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Monthly. \$35 a year domestic; \$43.75 foreign. Current data on employment, unemployment, hours, and earnings for the United States as a whole, for individual States, and for more than 200 local areas.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

\$27 a year domestic; \$33.75 foreign. Articles and reports on employment, prices, wages, productivity, job safety, and economic growth. Regular features include a review of developments in labor research, book reviews, and current labor statistics.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY

\$8.00 a year domestic, \$10.00 foreign. Written in nontechnical language and illustrated in color, contains articles on occupations, training opportunities, salary trends, and career counseling. Supplements material in the biennial *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.

Periodicals may be ordered from: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents,
P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

Employment and Unemployment Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzes and publishes data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labor force. Studies based on CPS data cover a broad range of topics, including the analyses of the Nation's overall labor market situation, as well as that of special worker groups such as minorities, women, school-age youth, older workers, disabled veterans, persons living in poverty, contingent workers, and displaced workers.

The Bureau also collects, analyzes, and publishes detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm business establishments. It also publishes monthly estimates of State and local area unemployment for use by Federal agencies in allocating funds as required by various Federal laws. In addition, the Bureau provides current data on occupational employment and wages for economic analysis and for vocational guidance and education planning. Data collection and preparation are carried out under Federal-State cooperative programs by State agencies using methods and procedures prescribed by the Bureau.

Finally, the Bureau sponsors and directs the collection and production of data from the National Longitudinal Surveys. These surveys gather detailed information about many aspects of the lives and labor market experiences of six groups of men and women at multiple points in time.

Programs of the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics are authorized by an act of July 7, 1930, which provides that the Bureau of Labor Statistics prepare "full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment..." (29 U.S.C. 2). Programs of this office also help fulfill many requirements of the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "maintain a comprehensive system of labor market information..." and "develop current employment data by occupation and industry."

For further information on programs in this section, call (202) 606-6400.

Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey, a monthly household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for BLS, provides a comprehensive body of information on the employment and unemployment experience of the Nation's population, classified by age, sex, race, and a variety of other characteristics.

Data available

- Employment status (employed, unemployed, not in the labor force) of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, family relationship, and Vietnam-era veteran status.
- Employed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker, hours of work, full- or part-time status, and reasons for working part time.
- Employed multiple jobholders by occupation, industry, number of jobs held, and full- or part-time status of multiple jobs.
- Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker of last job, duration of unemployment, reason for unemployment, and methods used to find employment.
- Discouraged workers and other persons not in the labor force.
- Special topics such as the labor force status of particular subgroups of the population (e.g., women maintaining families, working women with children, displaced workers, contingent workers, and disabled veterans). Data also are available on work experience, occupational mobility,

job tenure, union membership, educational attainment, school enrollment, and work schedules of workers.

- Information on weekly and hourly earnings by detailed demographic group, occupation, and full- and part-time employment status.

Coverage

- Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older.

Source of data

- Current Population Survey, a sample of about 50,000 households; data are collected by personal and telephone interviews.

Reference period

- Monthly, calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) which includes the 12th day of the month.

Forms of publication

- Monthly news release—*The Employment Situation*—about 3 weeks after reference period, normally the first Friday of the following month. Electronic access available through the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/newsrels.htm>).
- Monthly periodical—*Employment and Earnings*—5 weeks after reference period.
- Quarterly news release—*Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers*.
- Annual report—*A Profile of the Working Poor*.
- Annual news releases on topics of special interest.
- Analytical studies published in *Monthly Labor Review* and *Issues in Labor Statistics*.
- BLS bulletins and reports.
- Current and historical data are available on the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/cpshome.htm>).
- Data files on diskette, tape, and CD-ROM. Special data on the labor force and other socioeconomic variables from the CPS individual record (micro) tapes.

Uses

- Economic indicators.
- Most comprehensive measure of national employment and unemployment.
- Primary source of data on employment status and characteristics of the labor force, emerging trends, and changes.
- Measures of potential labor supply.

- Determining factors affecting changes in labor force participation of different population groups.
- Aid in developing more adequate database for labor force planning.
- Evaluation of wage rates and earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

Nonfarm Payroll Statistics from the Current Employment Statistics Survey

The Current Employment Statistics program, a monthly survey conducted by State employment security agencies in cooperation with BLS, provides employment data collected from payroll records of business establishments.

Data available

- Total employment in major nonfarm industry divisions, 1919 to current year.
- Total employment in about 660 industries.
- Production or nonsupervisory workers in over 500 private nonfarm industries.
- Women employees in nearly 600 industries.
- Diffusion indexes of employment change in 356 private nonfarm industries and 139 manufacturing industries.
- Total employment by major industry division for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and over 270 areas.
- Average hours and earnings of production or non-supervisory workers in private nonfarm industries, beginning as early as 1909.
- Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in over 500 private nonfarm industries; overtime hours in 324 manufacturing industries.
- Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls in major private nonfarm industries.
- Average earnings, excluding overtime, in major manufacturing industries.
- Real average weekly earnings (earnings adjusted for price changes) for major industry groups.
- Average hours and earnings in manufacturing industries for each State, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and over 180 major labor areas.

Coverage

- Payroll employment in nonfarm industries.

- Hours and earnings: Production workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in the construction industry, and nonsupervisory workers in nonmanufacturing industries.

Reference period

- Monthly, pay period including the 12th of the month.

Source of data

- Current Employment Statistics program, a Federal-State cooperative program; sample of about 390,000 establishments in 1997, covering 40 percent of total employment; collection methods include touch-tone data entry, computer-assisted telephone interviews, fax, and mail (Form BLS 790).

Forms of publication

- Monthly news releases:
The Employment Situation—about 3 weeks after reference period, normally the first Friday of the following month.
Real Earnings in (month)—about 5 weeks after reference period.
State and Regional Employment and Unemployment—about 5 weeks after reference period.
Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment—about 7 weeks after reference period.
 Electronic access available through the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/newsrels.htm>).
- Monthly periodical—*Employment and Earnings*—5 weeks after reference period for national data; 9 weeks for State and area data.
- Current and historical data are available on the Internet. National data can be accessed at <http://stats.bls.gov/ceshome.htm> and State and area data can be obtained at <http://stats.bls.gov/790home.htm>

Uses

- Economic indicators.
- Major component of preliminary estimates of personal income, industrial production, and productivity.
- Components of composite indexes of leading and coincident indicators.
- Plant location planning.
- Wage negotiations.
- Adjustment of labor costs in escalation of long-term contracts.

- Economic research and planning.
- Regional analysis.
- Industry studies.

Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202)

These data, provided in the quarterly ES-202 report by State employment security agencies in cooperation with BLS, come from the administrative records of the unemployment insurance systems in each State.

Data available

- Monthly employment, total quarterly wages, taxable wages, employer contributions, and establishments by industry, county, and State, for workers covered by State unemployment insurance laws and by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.
- 4-digit SIC industry data at national, State, and county level, based on the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual*.
- Data by size of establishment available for the first quarter only.

Coverage

- All employees covered by unemployment insurance. The primary exclusions from unemployment insurance coverage are railroad employees, members of the Armed Forces, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and some agricultural and private household employees.

Source of data

- Part of Federal-State program, quarterly reports are filed with State employment security agencies by employers for approximately 7.3 million establishments subject to unemployment insurance laws.

Reference period

- Employment relates to pay period including the 12th of the month. Wages relate to entire quarter.

Forms of publication

- Annual news releases on average annual pay by State and industry, and by metropolitan area.
- Annual bulletin—*Employment and Wages Annual Averages*.
- Data files on tape—national, State, metropolitan area, and county—summaries of monthly employment and

total quarterly wages, taxable wages, contributions, and number of establishments by industry.

- Additional information on the Covered Employment and Wages program is available on the Internet at <http://stats.bls.gov/cewhome.htm>

Uses

- Employment benchmark by industry and size of establishment in the Current Employment Statistics program.
- Sampling frame for most BLS establishment surveys.
- Data base for estimating a large part of gross domestic product and national personal income.
- Statistical base for State unemployment insurance actuarial systems, tax rates, and benefit levels.
- Statistical base for State and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, and planning.
- Economic research.
- Regional analysis.
- Marketing studies by private industry.
- Industry analysis.
- Plant location.

Occupational Employment Statistics

The Occupational Employment Statistics program, an annual mail survey conducted by State employment security agencies in cooperation with BLS, provides data on occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments by industry.

This program was revised in 1996. Some major differences between the current and previous program are (1) Collection of both employment and wage data, rather than employment data only; (2) coverage of all industries in a single year, rather than surveying industries on a 3-year cycle basis; and (3) shift of the payroll reference period from the Spring to the Fall.

Data available

- Statistics on employment and wages by occupation and industry for about 750 occupations and 400 industries.
- National data for nonfarm industries.
- Data for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and selected metropolitan areas.

Coverage

- Wage and salary employment and wages by occupation for establishments in nonfarm industries.

Source of data

- Federal-State cooperative program; annual sample of about 400,000 establishments per year, taking 3 years to fully collect the sample of 1.2 million establishments; mail surveys with telephone follow up, and some personal interviews.

Reference period

- Surveys refer to the payroll period including the 12th day of October, November, or December, depending upon the industry surveyed.

Forms of publication

- Annual news release – *Occupational Employment and Wage Data*.
- Annual bulletin – *Occupational Employment and Wages by Industry*.
- National and State data for all industries are available on the Internet at <http://stats.bls.gov/oeshome.htm>
- Data files on diskette include national employment and wages by 2- and 3-digit SIC industry and results of the 1988-95 OES program that provided occupational employment counts by industry in nonfarm establishments on a 3-year cycle.
- State Employment Security Agencies provide statewide data by 2- and 3-digit SIC industry and data for metropolitan areas.

Uses

- Analysis of current and historical occupational employment.
- Analysis of occupational wages.
- Development of occupational projections.
- Study of employment of scientists, engineers, and technicians in research and development.
- Vocational planning.
- Industry skill and technology studies.
- Market analysis.

Local Area Employment and Unemployment Statistics

This program provides labor force, employment, and unemployment data estimated by State employment security agencies according to uniform specifications provided by BLS. These data are used by State and local governments

for planning and budgetary purposes and as determinants of the need for local employment and training services and programs. They are also used for labor market analysis and to determine the eligibility of areas for benefits in various Federal assistance programs.

Data available

- Data for labor force, employment, and unemployment for all States, metropolitan areas, small labor market areas, counties, cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants, all cities and towns in New England regardless of population, and certain additional geographic areas covered under legislation for Federal fund allocation.

Coverage

- Annual average data with demographic and other detail for 50 States, the District of Columbia, 50 large metropolitan areas, and 17 of their central cities.
- Monthly data for 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, 334 metropolitan areas, 3,140 counties, and about 1,200 cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more. Data for States are available from 1978 to date; data for sub-state areas are available from 1990 to date.

Sources of data

- Annual average demographic data derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS also provides monthly data that are used as inputs in the models used to generate estimates for all States, New York City, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and the respective balances of New York and California.
- Monthly estimates, which are based on local counts of insured unemployment and covered establishment employment, CPS data, and other information. Sub-state estimates are adjusted to monthly model-based statewide estimates.

Forms of publication

- Monthly news releases:
State and Regional Employment and Unemployment data for 50 States and the District of Columbia, plus regional aggregations.

Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment—data for 276 major metropolitan areas.

 Electronic access available through the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/newsrels.htm>).
- Monthly periodical—*Employment and Earnings*; monthly data for 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and 276 major metropolitan areas.

- Monthly report—*Unemployment in States and Local Areas*, on labor force, employment, and unemployment for areas required for Federal fund allocation programs issued only on a microfiche subscription basis through the U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Annual news release—*State and Regional Unemployment in (year)*—annual average data for regions, 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
- Annual bulletin—*Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.
- Data files on tape and diskette—monthly data on labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate.
- Current and historical data from the LAUS program are available on the Internet (<http://stats.bls.gov/lauhome.htm>).

Uses

- Basis for eligibility and allocation of funds under such programs as the Job Training Partnership Act, Labor Surplus Area determinations, and other Federal assistance programs.
- Information on current labor force and unemployment trends for States and local areas.
- Economic indicators for local areas.
- Demographic data to enable analysis of State and area labor force characteristics.
- A major source of information for cooperative labor force planning reports.

Mass Layoff Statistics

The Mass Layoff Statistics program is a Federal-State cooperative statistical effort which uses a standardized, automated approach to identify, describe, and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each State's unemployment insurance database.

Data available

- Monthly data report summary information on establishments which have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) filed against them during a 5-week period. Data are available for 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as by industry.
- Quarterly data report on establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a 5-week period and where the employer indicates that 50 or more people were separated from their jobs for at least 31 days. Infor-

mation is obtained on the total number of persons separated; the reasons for separation; worksite closures; recall expectations; and socioeconomic characteristics on UI claimants—such as gender, age, race, and residency. These characteristics are collected at two points in time—when an initial claim is filed and when the claimant exhausts regular UI benefits. In between these points, the unemployment status of claimants is tracked through the monitoring of certifications for unemployment (continued claims) filed under the regular State UI program. Data are available for 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as by industry.

Coverage

- Monthly, quarterly, and annual data for 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Monthly data are available since April 1995; quarterly data since second quarter 1995.

Sources of data

- Monthly data are based on administrative records of initial claimants for unemployment insurance.
- Quarterly data are based on employer confirmation of layoffs and plant closings supplemented with administrative data.

Forms of publication

- Monthly news release—*Mass Layoffs in (month)*—analyzing summary information for 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as by industry.
- Quarterly news release—*Extended Mass Layoffs in (quarter)*—analyzing the nature of layoffs lasting more than 30 days for 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as the claimant characteristics associated with those layoffs.
- Annual report—*Extended Mass Layoffs*—detailed analysis of the nature of layoffs, and associated claimant characteristics, lasting more than 30 days for the Nation. In addition, analysis of layoff activity is provided for each State.

Uses

- Sub-state allocations of Federal funds for dislocated workers through the Economic Development and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act.
- Analysis of ailing industries or geographic areas.
- Identifying the causes and scope of worker dislocation, especially in terms of the human and economic costs, and the characteristics of dislocated workers.

- Development of approaches for work force planners and labor market analysts in assisting employers and/or workers at the local level.
- Analysis of potentially available labor market supply.

Longitudinal Research

The Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsors and directs the collection and production of data from the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). These surveys gather detailed information about many aspects of the lives and labor market experiences of six groups of men and women at multiple points in time, some over several decades. These groups were selected because they were considered to be facing important transitions into and out of the labor market. Each cohort was selected to represent all Americans born during a given time so that, when weighted, conclusions drawn about a sample group would be representative of the experiences of all Americans of similar ages.

The surveys include data about a wide range of events including, but not limited to, schooling and career transitions, marriage and fertility, training investments, childcare usage, and drug and alcohol use. The depth and breadth of each survey allow for analysis of an expansive variety of topics such as the transition from school to work, job mobility, youth unemployment, educational attainment and the returns to education, welfare reciprocity, the impact of training, and retirement decisions. These data offer researchers the opportunity to study large panels of American men and women over significant segments of their lives.

For more information concerning the National Longitudinal Surveys, call (202) 606-7388 or visit their web site at <http://stats.bls.gov/nlshome.htm>

Data available

- Current labor force and employment status, work history, and labor market transitions.
- Demographic and family background characteristics.
- Investments in education and training.
- Current marital status and marital history.
- Fertility and childrearing and use of child care.
- Aptitude and intelligence scores.
- Financial characteristics including receipt of government assistance.
- Work-related attitudes and aspirations.
- Drug and alcohol use.
- Juvenile delinquency and criminal behavior.
- Retirement status, detailed pension plan data.
- Health, injuries, and insurance coverage.

Coverage

The NLS are surveys of six cohorts of Americans:

- Young men who were 14-24 years old as of April 1, 1966.
- Young women who were 14-24 years old as of January 1, 1968.
- Older men who were 45-59 years old as of April 1, 1966.
- Mature women who were 30-44 years old as of April 1, 1967.
- Youth (men and women) who were 14-21 years old as of December 31, 1978.
- Youth (men and women) who were 12-16 years old as of December 31, 1996.

Sources of data

- The NLS Original Cohorts consist of four groups of men and women first interviewed in the mid- to late-1960s. The Young Men, Young Women, Older Men, and Older Women surveys each originally had a sample of about 5,000 individuals with overrepresentation of blacks. Interviews were conducted in person, by telephone, and by mail. The Young Men and the Older Men surveys were discontinued in the early 1980s, while the two women's surveys continue and are currently collected on a biennial cycle.
- The Youth 1979 survey (NLSY79) originally had a sample of over 12,000 individuals with oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged non-blacks/non-Hispanics, and youth in the military. The military oversample and the economically disadvantaged nonblack/non-Hispanic oversample have since been discontinued. In 1986, the NLSY79 was expanded to include surveys of the children born to women in that cohort, called the NLSY79 Children. The survey was conducted annually until 1994 and since then has been conducted biennially. Interviews have been conducted in person in all years except 1987, when they were conducted by telephone.
- The Youth 1997 survey (NLSY97), which was conducted for the first time in 1997, has a sample of approximately 8,700 individuals with oversamples of blacks and Hispanics. Parents also were interviewed. Interviews are conducted in person and will be conducted annually.

Reference period

- Week of the interview, past calendar year, last 12 months, or since the date of the last interview.

Forms of publication

- Data files on CD-ROM.

- Regular reports—*Work and Family*.
- Analytical studies published in the *Monthly Labor Review* and the *NLS Discussion Paper* series.

Uses

- Determinants of labor supply, earnings, and income distribution.
- School-to-work transitions.
- Cyclical patterns of work and family.
- Career formation.
- Job search and separation.
- Labor market inequities.
- Human capital investments.
- To measure the effect of government policies/programs.
- Long-term effects of unemployment.
- Ability to advance out of low-way jobs.
- Effects of adolescent fertility on mothers and children.
- Retirement behavior of older workers.
- Women's labor force participation and labor supply.

Data files on CD-ROM

NLS data are available on CD-ROM. Each CD-ROM contains data and documentation files. In addition, software is provided on the CD-ROM allowing users to peruse the documentation files, select variables of interest, and create ASCII, SAS, SPSS, or Dbase extract files. Persons ordering NLS data are sent the following items: (1) The compact disc and *Compact Disc Users' Guide*, providing installation, usage, and maintenance instructions; (2) current editions of the *NLS Users' Guide*, the *NLS Handbook*, and the NLS annotated bibliographies; (3) a subscription to the quarterly NLS newsletter, *NLS News*, which provides notification of data and documentation errors found subsequent to a release; and (4) those documentation items necessary to constitute a complete documentation set.

NLS data may be ordered from: NLS User Services, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43221, or by calling (614) 442-7366.

Selected Publications

Current Population Survey

Bulletins and reports

A Profile of the Working Poor, 1996, Report 918 (1997).

Women in the Workforce: An Overview, Report 892 (1995).

Issues in Labor Statistics

Looking for a Job while Employed, Summary 97-14 (1997).

Workers Are On the Job More Hours Over the Course of the Year, Summary 97-3 (1997).

How Long Is the Workweek?, Summary 97-2 (1997).

A Different Look at Part-time Employment, Summary 96-9 (1996).

Long-term Unemployment Remains High During Recovery, Summary 95-11, (1995).

Displacement Spreads to Higher Paid Managers and Professionals, Summary 95-10, (1995).

School Enrollment After Age 25, Summary 95-8, (1995).

Monthly Labor Review articles

“Developments in Women’s Labor Force Participation” (September 1997).

“Measuring Job Security” (June 1997).

“Gender Differences in Occupational Employment” (April 1997).

“Trends in Hours of Work Since the Mid-1970s” (April 1997).

“New Data on Multiple Jobholders Available from the CPS” (March 1997).

“Employment in 1996: Jobs Up, Unemployment Down” (February 1997).

“Contingent and Alternative Work Arrangements, Defined” (October 1996). Accompanied by six additional articles related to the topics of contingent and alternative work arrangements.

“The Nature of Employment Growth, 1989-95” (June 1996).

“Slower Economic Growth Affects the 1995 Job Market” (March 1996).

“Measuring Self-Employment in the United States” (January/February 1996).

Methods

Employment and Earnings—Monthly, Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error, Household Data.

“Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1998,” *Employment and Earnings*, February 1998.

“Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series,” *Employment and Earnings*, January 1998.

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 1, Bulletin 2490 (1997).

How the Government Measures Unemployment, Report 864 (1994).

Current Employment Statistics Survey

Monthly Labor Review articles

“Taking Note of the Paper Industry” (September 1997).

“Flexible Labor: Restructuring the American Work Force” (August 1997).

“Employment in 1996: Jobs Up, Unemployment Down” (February 1997).

“A Decade of Economic Change and Population Shifts in U.S. Regions” (November 1996).

“The Role of Computers in Reshaping the Work Force” (August 1996). Accompanied by six additional articles related to the topics of computers, technology, and employment.

“Slower Economic Growth Affects the 1995 Job Market” (March 1996).

“Boom in Day Care Industry the Result of Many Social Changes” (August 1995).

“Drugs Manufacturing: A Prescription for Jobs” (March 1995).

“Home-Sweet-Home Health Care” (March 1995).

Methods

Employment and Earnings—Monthly, Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error, Establishment Data.

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 2, Bulletin 2490 (1997).

“BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to Incorporate March 1996 Benchmarks,” *Employment and Earnings*, June 1997.

“Revisions in State Establishment-Based Employment Estimates Effective January 1997,” *Employment and Earnings*, May 1997.

Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202)

Bulletins and reports

Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 1996, Bulletin 2494 (1997).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 5, Bulletin 2490 (1997).

Occupational Employment Statistics

Bulletins and reports

Occupational Employment Statistics, 1995, Bulletin 2484, (1997).

Monthly Labor Review articles

“Employment Trends in the Security Brokers and Dealers Industry” (September 1995).

“Hospital Staffing Patterns in Urban and Nonurban Areas” (March 1995).

Methods

New Occupational Employment and Wage Series Announced, News Release, USDL 97-454, December 18, 1997.

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 3, Bulletin 2490 (1997).

Local Area Employment and Unemployment Statistics

Bulletins and reports

Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1995, Bulletin 2486 (1997).

Methods

Employment and Earnings—Monthly, Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error, Region, State, and Area Data.

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 4, Bulletin 2490 (1997).

Mass Layoffs

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 6, Bulletin 2490 (1997).

National Longitudinal Survey

Work and Family:

Learning to Do the Job, BLS Report 903 (1996).

Promotions Among Women, BLS Report 868 (1994).

Turning Thirty—Job Mobility and Labor Market Attachment, BLS Report 862 (1993).

Never Too Old to Learn, BLS Report 856 (1993).

Changes in Wages and Benefits Among Young Adults, BLS Report 849 (1993).

Women in Their Forties, BLS Report 843 (1993).

Employer-Provided Training Among Young Adults, BLS Report 838 (1993).

Monthly Labor Review articles

“Entry Into and Consequences of Nonstandard Work Arrangements” (October 1996).

“Young Men and the Transition to Stable Employment” (August 1994).

“Training Among Young Adults: Who, What Kind, and for How Long?” (August 1993).

“Education and the Work Histories of Young Adults” (April 1993).

“Interrelation of Child Support, Visitation, and Hours of Work” (June 1992).

Methods

BLS Handbook of Methods, chapter 7, Bulletin 2490 (1997).

Selected NLS Discussion Papers

“Employer Learning and Statistical Discrimination” (November 1997).

“Employer Learning and the Signaling Value of Education” (November 1997).

“Report on the NLSY Round 16 Recall Experiment” (October 1997).

“An Analysis of the Consequences of Employer Linked Health Insurance Coverage in the U.S.” (December 1995).

“Training Wages and the Human Capital Model” (November 1995).

“The Intergenerational Effects of Fatherlessness on Educational Attainment and Entry-level Wages” (September 1995).

“Capital Market Constraints, Parental Health and the Transition to Self-employment among Men and Women” (August 1995).

“Assessing the School to Work Transitions in the United States” (June 1995).

“High School Employment” (June 1995).

“Technological Change and the Skill Acquisition of Young Workers” (April 1995).

“The Effect of Interview Length of Attrition in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth” (March 1995).

“Incentive Pay, Information, and Earnings: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth” (March 1995).

“Poverty Dynamics among Mature Women: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys, 1967-89” (January 1995).

Other publications

NLS Handbook, 1997.

NLS User's Guide, 1997.

The *NLS News* newsletter.

Between Jobs: What Researchers Have Learned from the NLS about Youth Unemployment, BLS Report 828, August 1992.

“NLS Annotated Bibliography.” now online at <http://www.chrr.ohio-state.edu/nls-bib/>

Prices and Living Conditions

The Bureau of Labor Statistics develops a wide variety of information on prices in retail and primary markets and conducts research to improve the measurement of price change. The programs include Consumer Price Indexes, Producer Price Indexes, and export and import price indexes for U.S. foreign trade. The Bureau also conducts studies of consumer expenditures, income, assets, and liabilities of all U.S. families.

In addition to meeting general statutory responsibilities assigned to the Bureau (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2), data produced by this office are used to adjust or set payments, benefits, or other income as required by many laws and contractual agreements.

For further information on programs in this section, call (202) 606-6960.

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price change for a representative market basket of consumer goods and services. In constructing the CPI, the Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the cost-of-living concept as a framework for operational decisions.

Data available

- Measures of price change for two population groups—all urban consumers (CPI-U) and urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W).
- Monthly indexes for U.S. city average all-items index, major commodity and service groups, subgroups, and most item strata.
- Monthly indexes for 4 geographic regions, 3 population size classes, 10 region-by-size groups, and the 3 largest metropolitan areas. Bimonthly indexes for 11 metropolitan areas, semiannual average indexes for 12 metropolitan areas—all-items index and major commodity and service groups and selected subgroups.
- Monthly average retail prices of food, U.S. city average and four regions.
- Monthly average retail prices of piped gas, electricity, gasoline, and fuel oil, U.S. average and selected areas.

Coverage

- Population coverage. Price change is measured for two population groups—all urban consumers (CPI-U) and urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W). The CPI-U covers about 87 percent of the total U.S. population including, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, professional, managerial, and technical workers, short-term workers, the self-employed, the unemployed,

and retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPI-W population is a subset of the CPI-U population, and covers about 32 percent of the U.S. population.

- Geographic coverage. All metropolitan areas and urban areas of 2,500 inhabitants or more within the 50 States.
- Item coverage and structure. All out-of-pocket consumption purchases by the reference population are in scope. The market basket is divided into 211 item strata comprising 8 major groups: Food and beverages, housing (including homeowner shelter costs, measured using a rental-equivalence approach), apparel, transportation, medical care, recreation, education and communication, and other goods and services.

Sources of data

- Sample of 7,000 rental units and 23,000 retail/service outlets contacted each month, 87 areas in sample.
- Food, rent, utilities, and a few other items priced monthly in all areas; most other commodities and services priced monthly in the three largest areas, bimonthly in other areas.
- Most pricing by personal interview; some by telephone.
- Items priced and weights based on 1993-95 survey of expenditure patterns of consumers.

Reference period

- Pricing throughout the month.

Index reference period

- 1982-84 = 100.

Forms of publication

- Monthly news release—*The Consumer Price Index*—about

2 weeks after reference month. Electronic access available on the **CPI homepage** (<http://stats.bls.gov/cpihome.htm>).

- Monthly periodical—*CPI Detailed Report*—about 2 weeks after reference month. Selected indexes also in *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Data files on tape—available day of news release covering all published indexes and average prices for household and motor fuels and some fuel items.
- Historical data in *Handbook of Labor Statistics* (up to 1988) and on the Internet.

Uses

- Primary measure of price change at consumer level.
- Indicator of inflationary trends in economy.
- Measure of purchasing power of consumer dollar.
- Formulation and evaluation of economic policy measures.
- Adjustment of payments under many government programs, including payments to Social Security beneficiaries, retired military and Federal civil service employees and survivors, and other recipients of transfer payments.
- Adjustment of rental lease agreements, payments from trust funds and wills, etc.
- Deflation of earnings to provide a measure of real earnings.
- Factor in collective bargaining and wage and pension adjustments
- Adjustments to the income tax structure—tax exemption sand brackets based upon the change in the CPI-U. Under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, these adjustments are designed to prevent inflation caused tax rate increases and were reflected initially in the 1985 tax schedules.
- Indexes measure only relative rates of price change within an area; area indexes cannot to be used as a measure of differences in living costs between areas.

Major research in progress

Technology

- Implementing computer-aided personal and telephone interviewing methods for improving productivity and quality of the CPI data collection process.

- Developing random digit dialing methods for constructing the sampling frame for the Point-of-Purchase Survey in which consumers identify the outlets where they purchase specific categories of goods and services.

Methodology

- Testing the expanded use of regression methods of adjustment for quality change in market basket items.
- Researching the use of geometric mean indexes to account for consumer substitution within item categories.
- Researching the use of superlative indexes to account for consumer substitution across item categories.

Producer Price Indexes

The Producer Price Index is a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller.

Data available

- Measures of price change for the products and services of domestic producers.
- Monthly and annual average indexes for specific products and services, and for groups of products and services, classified according to the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual* of the Office of Management and Budget.
- Monthly and annual average indexes for specific products and for groups of products, classified according to the PPIs commodity classification scheme.
- Monthly and annual average indexes for broad groups of products classified by “stage of processing,” or the degree of fabrication and the end user of the products.

Coverage

- The outputs of all industries in the goods-producing sectors of the American economy—agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and manufacturing—are included in the PPI.
- The outputs of a growing number of industries in the services-producing sectors of the American economy are also included in the PPI.
- Imports are not part of the PPI universe.

Sources of data

- The PPI receives approximately 100,000 price quotations per month from approximately 34,000 establishments. This

data collection activity is accomplished primarily through a mail survey; however, some respondents transmit data electronically, e.g., via facsimile machine.

- The PPI uses value-of-shipments data provided by the Bureau of the Census to construct a comprehensive weight structure, a necessary step for estimating aggregate price indexes from individual product indexes. Since January 1996, the PPI has employed value-of-shipments data based on 1992 economic censuses.
- Industries and products are systematically resampled as needed.

Reference period

- For most items, respondents report the price in effect on the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th of each month.

Forms of publication

- Monthly news release—*Producer Price Indexes*—usually available in the second full week of the month after the reference month. Electronic access is available through the Internet and by telephone using the Bureau's fax-on-demand system.
- Monthly periodical—*PPI Detailed Report*—in the middle of the second month after reference month. Also selected grouping indexes in *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Data files on tape.
- Diskettes.
- Historical data to 1988 in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*.

Uses

- Indicator of inflationary trends in the economy.
- Measure of price movements for particular industries and products. (Measures price change, not level of prices.)
- Escalation in long-term contracts.
- Inventory valuation measure (LIFO) for some organizations.
- Market research.
- Deflation of nominal dollar values spanning several years.

Major research in progress

- Continued expansion in services sector industry coverage.
- Development of a new stage of processing aggregation that incorporates service outputs.
- Implementation of regression methods for quality adjustment.

International Prices and Price Indexes

U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes

This program measures change in the prices of commodities exported from, or imported into, the United States.

Data available

- Separate price indexes are available for most broad categories of U.S. exports and imports of goods. Published series are based on three different classification structures: the Standard International Trade Classification System (SITC revision 3), End-Use groups, and the Harmonized System. Price indexes using the SIC-based classification system (Standard Industrial Classification) are available prior to 1993.
- Quarterly data for selected series beginning in 1974 with complete coverage available from September 1982 for imports and September 1983 for exports. Monthly indexes are available for selected series beginning in 1989. Full monthly data available since January 1994.
- Selected locality of origin import price indexes available since 1991.
- Selected categories of international services.

Coverage

- Product groups covered account for nearly 100 percent of U.S. commodity import and exports, by value. Excludes works of art, selected special miscellaneous exports, and commercial aircraft. Data are published for approximately 280 End-Use groups, 300 SITC groups, and 320 Harmonized System groups.
- Air passenger fares, import and international (foreign carriers) since second quarter of 1988 and export and international (domestic carriers) since the fourth quarter of 1986.
- Ocean crude oil tanker freight, import and inbound since second quarter 1987.
- Imported air freight since 1990.
- Exported air freight since December 1996.

Sources of data

- Sample of approximately 4,100 U.S. exporters derived from shippers export declarations, and 4,400 U.S. importers derived from consumption entry documents; monthly price data collected on about 10,000 individual export items and 12,000 import items, usually by mail questionnaire after an initial in-person interview.

- Beginning with 1997 indexes, goods indexes weighted by 1995 U.S. export and import trade values. Also beginning with 1997 indexes, estimator incorporated sampling weights, which are based on the relative importance of trade values for individual companies.
- Ocean crude oil tanker freight, U.S. Department of Energy.
- Electricity, National Energy Board of Canada.
- Passenger fares, commercial airlines reservation systems.

Reference period

- First week of every month.

Forms of publication

- Monthly news release—*U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes*.
- Data files on tape.
- Historical data to 1988 in *Handbook of Labor Statistics*.
- Diskettes.
- LABSTAT database.
- World Wide Website (stats.bls.gov/ipphome.htm)
- Fax-on-Demand (BLS automated faxing service)
- *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490 (1997), ch. 15.

Uses

- Measurement of import and export price trends for detailed and aggregate product groups.
- Analysis of affects of price change on U.S. economy and balance of payments.
- Exchange rate analysis.
- Analysis of price behavior in international markets.
- Basis for calculating changes in volume of U.S. exports and imports.

Major research in progress

- Expanding coverage of the international services sector.
- Introduction of computer assisted data collection during initiation of sampled companies.

Consumer Expenditure Survey

This program consists of two surveys—the quarterly interview survey and the Diary survey—that provide information on the buying habits of American consumers, including

data on their expenditures, income, and consumer unit (families and single consumers) characteristics.

Data available

- Annual income and expenditures integrated from the Interview and Diary surveys in varying detail, classified by income, age, consumer unit size, and other demographic characteristics of consumer units, since 1984.
- Annual income and expenditures from the Interview and Diary surveys by selected consumer unit characteristics, since 1980.
- Quarterly Interview survey data by selected consumer unit characteristics, since 1984.

Coverage

- Noninstitutional total population (urban and rural) of the United States in 1980 and 1984 and thereafter.
- Noninstitutional urban population of the United States in 1981-83.

Sources of data

- *Interview survey*. A rotating sample of about 5,000 consumer units that are interviewed quarterly over five successive quarters. The Interview survey obtains data that consumer units can be expected to recall over a 3-month period, which includes relatively large expenditures, such as the purchase of an appliance or automobile, and those that occur on a regular basis, such as rent or utility payments.
- *Diary survey*. Based on record-keeping over two consecutive 1-week periods by about 5,000 consumer units each year. The Diary survey obtains data on small, frequently purchased items, such as detailed food expenditures or purchases of housekeeping supplies, which are normally difficult for respondents to recall.

Reference period

- Calendar year—integrated Interview and Diary survey data.
- Quarterly—Interview survey data.

Forms of publication

- Bulletins, news releases, and reports.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Microdata files on tape.
- Bulletin level of detail on diskettes.

Uses

- Basic source of data for revising the items and weights in the market basket of consumer purchases to be priced for the Consumer Price Index.
- Construction of statistical measures of consumption.
- Analysis of expenditure patterns by characteristics
- Market research studies.
- Economic research.
- Consumer guidance materials.

Major research in progress

- Developing the requirements for transferring the interview survey from a paper and pencil instrument to a computer assisted personal interview instrument.
- Examining the current Diary format to identify specific improvements that will lead to less underreporting.
- Testing methods for improving the quality of the income data reported in the survey.
- Ongoing analysis of trends in expenditures, including expenditures by different age groups, a comparison of expenditures by homeowners and renters, expenditures by rental-assisted renters, and expenditures on new products and services.

Price and Index Number Research

This program conducts ongoing studies on problems of price measurement.

Data available

- In-depth research reports on various aspects of price measurement, such as adjustment for quality change and cost-of-living indexes.

Coverage

- Depends on the study.

Source of data

- Consumer Expenditure Survey, CPI and PPI price data and index series, and other sources depending on the study.

Reference period

- Usually post-1967 period.

Forms of publication

- BLS working papers.
- BLS staff papers.
- *Monthly Labor Review* articles.
- Articles in professional journals and conference proceedings.

Uses

- Improvements in measurement of price change.
- Basis for development of new indexes.

Major research in progress

- Use of Consumer Expenditure Survey data in household consumption and cost-of-living research projects.
- Conceptual research supporting the development of producer price indexes and international price indexes for the service sector of the economy.
- Studies of alternative estimation methods for indexes.
- Development of indexes that account for consumer substitution.
- Development of improved methods for quality adjustment.

Selected Publications

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

Using the Consumer Price Index for Escalation, Report 761 (Revised July 1991).

BLS Handbook of Methods, Bulletin 2490 (1997), ch. 17.

CPI Detailed Report (monthly periodical)

Understanding the Consumer Price Index: Answers to Some Questions, 1997.

Producer Price Indexes

Escalation and Producer Price Indexes: A Guide for Contracting Parties, Report 807 (1991).

BLS Handbook of Methods, Bulletin 2490 (1997), ch. 14.

International Prices

Comparisons of U. S., German, and Japanese Export Price Indexes, Bulletin 2046 (1981).

BLS Handbook of Methods, Bulletin 2490 (1997), ch. 15.

Consumer Expenditure Survey

- *Consumer Expenditures in 1995*, Report 911 (1997).
- *Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1994-95*, Bulletin 2492 (1993).
- Quarterly reports from the Interview survey, starting with Quarter 2, 1987.
- *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490 (1997), ch. 16.

Data Files on Tape or Diskette

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

U.S. average indexes for both the CPI for All Urban Consumers and the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers are available for 361 consumer items and groups of items. In addition, over 100 of the indexes have been seasonally adjusted. The indexes are monthly, with some beginning in 1913.

Area indexes for both populations are available for 29 urban places. For each area, indexes are published for 61 items and groups. The indexes are monthly for 5 areas, bimonthly for 10, semiannual for 12, and annual for 2. Some indexes begin as early as 1914.

Regional indexes for both populations are available for 4 regions with about 100 items and groups per region. These indexes are monthly, with some beginning as early as 1966.

City-size indexes for both populations are available for 4 size classes with 100 items and groups per class. These indexes are monthly; most begin in 1977.

Region/city size indexes for both populations are available cross-classified by four regions and for most city-size classes. For each cross-classification, 60 items and groups are available. These indexes are monthly; most begin in 1977.

The machine-readable tape contains all the historical data from the beginning of each series through the most recent month for which data are available. All of the previously described data are included on the tape.

Subscription data diskettes contain indexes for the U.S. average for 102 items for both CPI-U and CPI-W. All items indexes for both populations are included for the 5 monthly areas, the 10 bimonthly areas, and the 21 regional, city-size and region/city size class indexes. The above series have data for the previous year and the current year through the most recent published month only. Published historical data as described above can be copied to diskette upon request.

Food and fuel, average prices. Average consumer prices are calculated for household fuel, motor fuel, and food items from prices collected for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) program. Prices are collected monthly by BLS representatives in the

85 urban areas represented in the CPI geographic sample. Fuel prices are available for the U.S. city average, 15 urban areas, 4 regions, 4 size classes, and 13 region/size class groupings. Food price are available for the U.S. city average and four regions. Annual averages are not available. Price data are updated monthly.

Producer Price Index

Stage of processing and commodity groupings. Monthly price indexes for about 3,200 individual commodities and additional commodity groupings are available; many begin in 1947 or earlier. These include 15 major commodity groups, nearly 90 subgroups, and approximately 300 product classes. Indexes by stage of processing and by durability of product are available back to 1947. Additional data are available for special commodity groupings. Annual averages are available.

Industry and product groupings. Monthly price indexes and annual averages for 490 mining and manufacturing industries and individual products made within these industries are available. Indexes for selected services industries are also available for recent years. The earliest mining and manufacturing industries are available back to 1978. Effective in 1985, indexes for some 2- and 3-digit SIC industry groups are also available.

Export-import price indexes

Export and/or import price indexes, with a combined total of about 450 series, are available on a quarterly basis beginning in 1974. Coverage of 100 percent of the value of both imported and exported products began January 1984. Index series for June of each year covering the period before 1974 are also available for some series. International price comparisons have been calculated for each June from 1970 to 1973 and for the last month of each quarter from March 1974 on.

Imports: Tariff commodity classes. Both values and quantities are available for about 13,000 TSUSA imported commodity classes. These quarterly and annual series begin in 1968 and end with the fourth quarter of 1982.

Imports: Industrial commodity classes. The import value file based on the 1972 SIC has 414 quarterly annual series for 1972-82 on a 4-digit basis. Also, annual ratios of imports to new supply by 4-digit manufactured commodity import groups are available in 347 series for 1972-81.

An import file based on the 1967 SIC is available with 372 series beginning in 1968 and ending with second quarter 1978, and with annual ratios of imports to new supply for 312 4-digit manufacturing commodity groups.

Consumer Expenditure Survey

Public use tapes, 1980-81 and later—Diary survey. These tapes contain micro-level information from the Diary survey including data on weekly expenditures for food, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, personal care products, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs, gasoline, and household fuels. Also included are income and demographic characteristics of the consumer unit. Released annually since 1984.

Public use tapes, 1980-81 and later—Interview survey. These tapes contain micro-level information from the Interview survey, including data on monthly expenditures for all major categories of expenditures except personal care products, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs, and food detail, which are all collected in the Diary survey. Also included are income and demographic characteristics of the consumer unit. Released annually since 1984.

Public use tapes, 1988 and later—EXPN (expenditure) tapes. These tapes contain data from all expenditure sections of the Interview survey questionnaire. They contain micro-level information from the Interview survey including more detailed

expenditure records than those on the Interview tapes. The EXPN tapes contain expenditure and non-expenditure information collected in the Interview survey on items such as durable ownership, insurance, housing, apparel and services, health care and credit. Consumer unit characteristics and income are also included on these tapes. Released annually.

Integrated data on diskettes, 1984 and later. Integrated survey data in tables similar to those shown in Consumer Expenditure Survey bulletins are offered on diskette. Summary information includes expenditure data on food, alcoholic beverages, housing, apparel and services, transportation, health care, entertainment, personal care, reading, education, tobacco products and smoking supplies, cash contributions, personal insurance and pensions, and miscellaneous items. Expenditures are shown by a number of demographic and economic characteristics, including income, age, consumer unit size, type of consumer unit, number of earners, housing tenure, race, type of area (urban-rural), region, and occupation. Data are available cross-tabulated by income and age, consumer unit size, or region. Other diskettes are available for single consumer units by gender, cross-tabulated by age or income. Data are also available for selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Compensation and Working Conditions

The Compensation and Working Conditions programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are divided into two broad subject matter areas: Compensation levels and trends and safety, health, and working conditions.

Compensation Levels and Trends

The BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions (OCWC) produces a variety of compensation measures. Work is currently underway to integrate all of the wage and benefit measures into one comprehensive statistical program—called the National Compensation Survey (NCS)—to provide a diverse set of measures of employee compensation. NCS replaces three BLS programs that provide data on employer expenditures for wages, salaries, and benefits, as well as details of employer-provided benefit and establishment practices. During the first phase, NCS has focused on measures of occupational earnings. It has replaced the Occupational Compensation Survey program (OCS) with a revised data collection procedure geared toward a broader coverage of occupations in the overall economy. During the next stage, two other surveys will be incorporated into NCS: The Employee Benefits Survey (EBS) and the Employment Cost Index (ECI). The Employee Benefits Survey studies the incidence and detailed characteristics of employer-provided benefits; and the Employment Cost Index provides a quarterly measure of change in employers' costs for employee compensation. Information obtained for the index is also used to compile the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) measure, which provides cost level data for individual benefits. A common sample of establishments will provide the data for the NCS once the program is fully implemented.

In addition to meeting general statutory requirements assigned to the Bureau (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2), data produced by OCWC meet some specific requirements. These include the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, which requires that the Bureau conduct surveys of rates of pay for use by the President's Pay Agent.

For additional information on these programs, call (202) 606-6220.

National Compensation Survey

This survey provides information on average weekly or hourly earnings for selected occupations, for white- and blue-collar workers. Occupations are selected using probability techniques from a list of those present in each establishment.

Data available

- Averages and distributions of workers by straight-time earnings for selected occupations.

Coverage

- All private nonagricultural industries, except households.
- State and local government.
- During the initial phase, minimum employment is 50 workers, but plans call for covering establishments with at least 1 worker, as the other surveys are integrated into the NSC.

Source of data

- The first stage sample of the NCS (scheduled to be completed by June 1998) consists of about 24,000 private industry establishments and State and local governments in the United States and the District of Columbia. Ultimately, the sample design calls for 36,000 establishments, with two-thirds providing only wage data and the remaining one-third providing both wage and benefit information.

Reference period

- Selected months, annually or biennially.

Forms of publication

- Bulletins published throughout the year will present results of surveys in metropolitan areas.
- Annual summary bulletin.
- Annual summary releases on occupational earnings in the United States and all metropolitan areas, and wage differences among areas and occupational earnings in selected areas.

Uses

- Wage and salary administration in public and private sectors.
- Union contract negotiations.
- Conciliation and arbitration.

- Plant location planning.
- Occupational counseling.
- Analysis of wage differentials among occupations, industries, and areas.
- Labor cost estimates.
- Administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries.
- Prevailing wage determination under the Federal Service Contract Act.

Employee Benefits Survey

This survey provides comprehensive data on the incidence and detailed characteristics of employee benefit plans in private industry and State and local governments.

Data available

- Incidence and detailed characteristics of private sector employee benefits paid for at least in part by the employer: Holidays, vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability plans and long-term disability, health, and life insurance; and retirement plans. Retirement data include defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans such as savings and thrift plans with salary reduction arrangements permitted under the Internal Revenue Code.
- Incidence and provision of section 125 cafeteria plans, flexible benefits plans, reimbursement accounts, and premium conversion plans.
- Incidence data on many other employee benefits, including educational assistance, nonproduction bonuses, wellness programs, and subsidized child care.
- Data are presented separately for selected occupational groups.

Coverage

- Major benefits in private sector establishments, nationwide.
- Major benefits in State and local government establishments, nationwide.

Source of data

- Ultimately, the EBS survey will be based on the same sample of 12,000 establishments used in compiling the ECI. In the 1994-95 survey, incidence and detailed characteristics measures were compiled using responses from a sample of about 4,100 private industry establishments and about 900 State and local government establishments.

Reference period

- Year of survey.

Forms of publication

- News release - in the year following reference year.
- Bulletins—*Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments*; *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments*; and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*—in the year following the reference year.
- Series of summary publications on benefit issues.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review* and *Compensation and Working Conditions*.

Uses

- Benefit administration and program development in public and private sectors.
- Benefit structure review for Federal compensation adjustments
- Union contract negotiations.
- Conciliation and arbitration in the public and private sectors.
- Congressional and administrative consideration of legislation affecting the welfare of workers.

Employment Cost Index

This quarterly index measures changes in total compensation (wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits), in wages and salaries only, and in benefit costs only. Data are available on a seasonally adjusted basis for a number of the industry and occupation series.

Data available

- Compensation and wage and salary measures: For the total civilian economy, those in private industry, and in State and local government. Additional measures are compiled for various occupational, industry, and other establishment characteristics (such as geographic areas, bargaining status, and size of establishment).

Coverage

- Currently includes all private industry and State and local government workers and excludes Federal Government, farm, household, self-employed, proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

Source of data

- Ultimately, the ECI survey will be based on a sample of

24,000 establishments. In 1997, the survey sample provided data on approximately 17,500 occupations within 4,100 establishments in the private economy, and 4,400 occupations within 800 establishments in State and local governments.

Reference period

- Pay period including the 12th of the survey months of March, June, September, and December.

Forms of publication

- Annual bulletin, *Employment Cost Indexes*.
- Quarterly new release—Employment Cost Index—1 month after reference month. Electronic access available.
- Quarterly, in the monthly publications, *Compensation and Working Conditions* and *Monthly Labor Review*.

Uses

- Setting of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board.
- Other public and private policy review.
- General economic analysis, including trends in labor costs.
- Adjusting allowable hospital reimbursement under Medicare.
- Escalating of long-term contracts.
- Collective bargaining.
- Adjusting pay of Federal Government employees, Congress, Federal judges, and top government officials.

Employer Costs for Employee Compensation

- This annual series, based on data collected in the Employment Cost Index survey, measures the level and structure of employer costs for wages and salaries and employee benefits.

Data available

- Employer costs per hour worked for wages and salaries and individual benefits or benefit categories for all civilian economy, private industry, and State and local government. Additional measures are compiled for various occupational, industry, and other establishment characteristics (such as geographic areas, bargaining status, and size of establishment).

Source of data

- The ECEC survey uses the same sample as the ECI. Ultimately, the survey will be based on a sample of 12,000 establishments. In 1997, the survey sample respondents accounted for approximately 17,500 occupations within

4,100 establishments in the private economy, and 4,400 occupations within 800 establishments in State and local governments.

Reference period

- The pay period including the 12th of March.

Forms of publication

- Annual news release—*Employer Costs for Employee Compensation*—issued in mid-June.
- Annual bulletin—*Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, 1986-97*.

Uses

- Collective bargaining and other pay determination.
- General economic analysis, including studies of the structure of employee compensation.
- Public and private policy review.

Safety, Health, and Working Conditions

The Bureau's program of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics is mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651). Under this act, the Secretary of Labor, and by delegation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is required to compile job-related injury and illness statistics. The Act authorizes the Secretary to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics" and to "make grants to States or political subdivisions thereof to assist them in developing and administering programs dealing with occupational safety and health statistics."

The Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. The survey, provides injury and illness information by industry and, for the more serious injuries and illnesses, information about the injured or ill worker and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries provides information about fatally injured workers and the events leading to the fatality.

In the area of working conditions, the Bureau is to "investigate the causes of, and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees" (29 U.S.C. 4). The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 requires the Bureau to maintain a file of collective bargaining agreements "for guidance and information of interested representatives of employers, employees, and the general public." For additional information on programs in this section, call (202) 606-6275

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

This survey, conducted annually by State agencies that participate on a cooperative basis with BLS, provides data on nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for the Nation and for States.

Data available

National estimates:

- Incidence rates and numbers by private industry for injuries, illnesses, and injuries and illnesses combined by case types: total cases, lost workday cases, restricted work activity cases, and cases without lost workdays. Data on injuries only and injuries and illnesses combined are also available by employment size.
- Incidence rates and numbers for seven categories of illnesses.
- Numbers and percent distributions of workers with lost workday injuries and/or illnesses by industry, occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service.
- Numbers, incidence rates, and percentage distributions of job-related injuries and illnesses by nature of injury or illness, part of body affected, source of the injury or illness, and the event of exposure leading to the injury or illness for lost workday injuries or illnesses.
- Median number of days away from work by industry, worker characteristics, and case circumstances.

State estimates:

- Data similar to those available for the Nation are available for States. Some states have information for State and local governments in addition to data for the private sector.

Coverage

- National estimates: All private industry except households.
- State estimates: All private industry except households; some States also include State and local governments.

Source of data

- Data from a sample of approximately 210,000 establishments are collected by mail. The information is based on employer records of injuries and illnesses.

Reference period

- Calendar year.

Forms of publication

- Annual news release containing industry division and 2-

digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) detail.

- Annual news release on the demographic characteristics of the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses.
- Annual summary—Survey of *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* containing 2-, 3-, and 4-digit SIC detail for injuries and illnesses combined and injuries alone by case type.
- Annual bulletin—*Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics*.
- Survey methodology described in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 9, Bulletin 2490 (1997).
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review* and *Compensation and Working Conditions*.
- *Issues in Labor Statistics*.
- State survey data.

Uses

- Incidence rates used for comparison by government agencies, employers, researchers, etc. Rates indicate industries, occupations and work activities needing safety and health attention.
- Information for administering Federal and State safety and health programs.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

This census, conducted by State agencies participating on a cooperative basis with BLS, provides a count of workplace fatalities and details about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events for the Nation and for the States.

Data available

- Numbers of fatalities and percent distributions by industry, occupation, age, gender, race, and event.
- Fatal injury rates by industry, occupation, and selected worker characteristics.
- Research papers that highlight dangerous occupations.

Sources of data

- Death certificates.
- Workers' compensation records.
- State and Federal administrative reports.
- News reports.

Coverage

- All private and public sector workers, including the self-employed, in all States and the District of Columbia.

Reference period

- Calendar year.

Forms of publication

- Annual news release.
- Annual bulletin—*Fatal Workplace Injuries: A Collection of Data and Analysis*.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review* and *Compensation and Working Conditions*.
- Survey methodology described in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 8, Bulletin 2490 (1997).
- *Issues in Labor Statistics*.
- State census data.

Uses

- Monitor the number and types of fatal work injuries over time.
- Generate profiles of fatalities for specific worker groups or specific types of incidents, such as highway fatalities or electrocutions.
- Information for administering Federal and State safety and health programs, as well as programs developed by employers, trade groups, labor groups, etc.

Public File of Collective Bargaining Agreements

BLS maintains a file of collective bargaining agreements available for public use. Copies of specific agreements are available at cost of copying.

Data available

- File available in Washington DC office of BLS.

Coverage

- Average 2,000 agreements in private industry and government, virtually all those covering bargaining units with 1,000 employees or more, exclusive of railroads and airlines. (A few agreements submitted in confidence are not available for public use.)

Source of data

- Copies of agreements provided voluntarily by signatories.

Reference period

- Current.

Uses

- Collective bargaining.
- Personnel administration.
- Dispute settlement in arbitration and mediation.
- Research.

Work Stoppages

This program provides monthly and annual data on major strikes and lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more).

Data available

- Monthly number of work stoppages, workers involved, and days idle.

Coverage

- All work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting more than one shift. (Secondary idleness not measured.)

Source of data

- Secondary sources.

Reference period

- Each month and calendar year.

Forms of publication

- Annual publication—*Compensation and Working Conditions*.
- Annual news release—*Major Work Stoppages*.
- Quarterly publication—*Compensation and Working Conditions*.

Uses

- Measure of work stoppage activity.
- Analysis of trends in collective bargaining.
- Analysis of economic effects of work stoppages.

Selected Publications

National Compensation Survey

The National Compensation Survey, Pilot Test (Selected localities)

“New sample areas selected for the BLS National Compensation Survey program,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Spring 1997.

"Earnings by Level of Work: Results from Pilot Studies of the National Compensation Survey Program," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Summer 1997.

Employment Cost Index

Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975-95, Bulletin 2466.

Employee Benefit Survey

Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments, 1993, Bulletin 2456.

Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments, 1994, Bulletin 2477.

Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments, 1994, Bulletin 2475.

Safety and Health Statistics

"Improvements in the BLS Safety and Health Statistical Programs," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1996.

"Older workers injuries entail longer absences from work," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, BLS Summary 96-6.

"Using the BLS occupational injury and illness classification system as a safety and health management tool," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, June 1996.

"Dangerous jobs," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Summer 1997.

"The changing character of fatal work injuries," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1994.

"Violence in the workplace," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, April 1995.

"Fatal workplace injuries in 1995: A Collection of Data and Analysis," Report 913, April 1997.

Working conditions

Compensation and Working Conditions: Quarterly periodical.

Data Files Available

Data files on tape

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (National). Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Data are available since 1976 based on the OSHA recordkeeping definitions for about 900 industry levels. For each industry, incidence rates are produced for injuries, illnesses, and injuries and illnesses combined.

Work Injuries and Illness: Supplementary Data System.

Microdata for 1979-83 are available for approximately 30 States and the Virgin Islands. Data are grouped into three files for States that provide similar data: Current cases that involve only medical treatment; current cases that involve only disability; and closed cases. Microdata for 1985 and 1986 are grouped into two files: current cases that involve disability and closed cases. Microdata for 1987 include current cases that involve disability. Current cases are identified by each State as those occurring during the year or as those received during the year: closed cases are those closed during the year, regardless of year of occurrence. All files have two types of common information. The first identifies industry, age, sex, and occupation of the injured or ill employee. The second provides the characteristics of the reported case such as nature of the injury, part of body affected, source of injury, and type of accident that resulted in the injury. In addition, closed case files provide the indemnity compensation and medical costs associated with the injury or illness. These data are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Data files on diskette

Employment Cost Index. Index numbers as well as annual and quarterly percent changes of various occupational and industrial series are available for private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers), for State and local government workers, and for the two groups combined. For private industry, data are also available for four geographic regions, union/nonunion breakdowns, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan areas. For many private industry series, wage and salary data are available since September 1975; compensation data, since December 1979. State and local government data are available beginning in June 1981.

Occupational Compensation Surveys. Wage data for every published OCSF bulletin or summary are available in two formats: a 255-character wide "replica" file and a "column" file. Both files, are in ASCII format and contain occupation and level, industry breakouts, number of workers, mean, median, middle range, and average weekly hours. The "replica" file also contains worker distributions.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (National). Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Data are available since 1981 based on OSHA recordkeeping definitions. For each 2-digit industry, incidence rates are produced for injuries and illnesses combined.

Data files on microfiche

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (State). Survey of Occu-

pational Injuries and Illnesses data are available for 39 to 41 States through calendar year 1985. For each publishable industry, both numbers of cases and rates are produced for injuries, illnesses, and injuries and illnesses combined.

Work Injuries and Illnesses: Supplementary Data System. Multi-State tabulations for 1980, 1981, and 1983 are available for approximately 30 States and the Virgin Islands. Data from States providing similar kinds of cases are organized into three groups of tabulations: Current cases that involve medical treatment; current cases that involve only disability; and closed cases. Tabulations for 1985 and 1986 are grouped into two files: current cases that involve disability and closed cases. Tabulations for 1987 include current cases that involve disability. These data are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Data available on the Internet

National Compensation Survey. Most printed reports as well

as some additional tabulations are available in ASCII or PDF formats on the Internet. The addresses for each program are:

- ECI – <http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm>
- EBS – <http://stats.bls.gov/ebshome.htm>
- OCS – <http://stats.bls.gov/ocshome.htm>
- NCS – <http://stats.bls.gov/comhom.htm>

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. News releases, supplemental tables, charts and articles related to the most recent surveys, and historical industry data are available on the Internet at <http://stats.bls.gov/oshhome.htm>

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. News releases, supplemental tables, and articles related to the most recent censuses are available on the Internet at <http://stats.bls.gov/oshhome.htm>

Productivity and Technology

The Bureau's programs of productivity measurement have several major aims: To measure productivity trends in the economy, major sectors, and individual industries; to analyze these movements in order to understand the factors underlying productivity change; and to develop comparable measures of productivity and other economic indicators for other countries.

Programs in this office are authorized by an act of June 7, 1940 (29 U.S.C. 2b), which requires that the Bureau "make continuing studies of productivity and labor costs in manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution and other industries."

For additional information on programs in this section, call (202) 606-5600 or see our website.

Labor Productivity Measures

This program develops measures for the business, nonfarm business, and manufacturing sectors of the economy as well as for nonfinancial corporations.

Data available

- Quarterly and annual indexes and percent changes for output per hour of all persons, unit labor costs, and unit nonlabor payments. Indexes, percent changes, and levels for related measures, such as real and current dollar compensation per hour, current dollar output, and hours of all persons.
- For nonfinancial corporations, data include indexes and percent changes for unit nonlabor costs, total unit costs, and unit profits.
- Data for all persons engaged in the sector as well as for employees alone.
- Monthly employment and employee-hour data for selected industry subsectors.

Coverage

- Measures for the business and nonfarm business sectors begin with 1947. Measures for nonfinancial corporations begin with 1958. Measures for the manufacturing sector begin with 1949. Measures of employment for industries at a more disaggregated level begin with 1947.

Sources of data

- Labor input data based mainly on BLS Current Employment Statistics and Current Population Survey data.
- Output data for business, nonfarm business, and nonfinan-

cial corporate sectors are based on series prepared as part of the National Income and Product Accounts by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. For manufacturing, output data are based on current-dollar value of shipments data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, BLS producer price indexes, price and input-output data from BEA, and Federal Reserve Board indexes of industrial production.

Reference period

- Productivity and related measures: Quarterly and annual data.
- Employment and employee-hour measures: Monthly, quarterly, and annual data.

Forms of publication

- Quarterly news release—*Productivity and Costs*—preliminary release for business, nonfarm business, and manufacturing within six weeks after the reference period; revised release with preliminary data for nonfinancial corporations within 10 weeks after the reference period. Current news release available electronically on the Internet at <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/prod2.txt>, and via BLS "fax-on-demand" service at (202) 606-6325.
- Special analytical articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Statistical tables—quarterly and annual productivity and costs data monthly in the *Monthly Labor Review*; annual productivity and costs data in the *Report on the American Workforce*; and monthly employee-hours data in *Employment and Earnings*.
- Computer listings and data diskettes of quarterly and annual data are available on request.

- Data available electronically—Productivity and costs indexes and percent changes available on the Bureau’s database, LABSTAT. Monthly employment and employee-hours data also available at <http://stats.bls.gov/special.requests/opt/tableb10>
- E-mail requests—contact staff at dprweb@bls.gov

Uses

- Economic indicator.
- Aid economic policymakers in the assessment of current economic activity and in economic analysis.
- Aid Bureau of Economic Analysis in compiling compensation measures for National Income and Product Accounts.
- Studies of relationships among productivity, wages, prices, and employment.
- Aid in understanding sources of economic growth.

Multifactor Productivity Measures

This program develops indexes of multifactor productivity and related data for major sectors of the economy and for manufacturing industries at the 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification level. For major sectors, multifactor productivity is measured as output per combined units of capital and labor inputs. For manufacturing industries, multifactor productivity is sector output per combined units of capital, hours, energy, materials and purchased business services.

Data available

- Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and output per unit of capital services.
- Annual measures of major sector outputs and inputs of capital services, composition adjusted labor services, and of combined labor and capital inputs.
- Annual multifactor productivity measures for public utilities and manufacturing industries, as well as the associated output and inputs of capital, hours, energy, materials, and purchased business services inputs.

Coverage

- Private business, private nonfarm business, aggregate manufacturing, and 2-digit SIC industries within manufacturing and public utilities, beginning with 1948.

Sources of data

- Labor hours data are based mainly on BLS establishment and household surveys. The Hours at Work Survey con-

verts hours paid to hours at work. Labor composition data for major sectors only are largely based on household surveys and the decennial census.

- Output and other input data based on series prepared as part of the National Income and Product Accounts by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Capital data based on measures of equipment and structures, land, and inventories prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Department of Agriculture. Measures of energy, materials, and purchased business services inputs are from the Annual Survey of Manufactures, input-output tables provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and annual input-output tables developed by this office.

Reference period

- Calendar year.

Forms of publication

- Annual news release—*Multifactor Productivity Trends*. Electronic access available.
- Periodic review articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Bulletins, special analytical articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*, and staff papers.
- Unpublished measures—available on request—containing information on the Hours at Work Survey and components of the labor, capital, and output measures prepared as part of the multifactor program.
- Data available electronically from LABSTAT include indexes of multifactor productivity and outputs and inputs for major sectors and manufacturing industries.
- Multifactor productivity homepage on the web: <http://stats.bls.gov/mprhome.htm>
- E-mail requests—contact staff at dprweb@bls.gov.

Uses

- Economic indicator.
- Basis for research on the sources of productivity advance and the identification of policy options, which can affect the pace of productivity change.
- Aid in understanding trends in output per hour of all persons.
- Provides a more comprehensive productivity measure, supplementing existing economic indicators, that incorporates capital in addition to labor inputs.

Major research in progress

- Continued investigation of factors that affect labor input, for example, how changes in the levels of education and work experience change the effective quantity of labor services per hour.
- Investigation of the effect of research and development on productivity growth.
- A county level analysis of the impact of public sector infrastructure on manufacturing productivity.
- Improvements to output concepts in selected industries and resulting effects on productivity measures.
- Research on the treatment of inventories in a growth accounting framework. Investigation of the role of inventories as an input and the measurement of their contribution to output and productivity.

Industry Productivity Measures

This program develops annual indexes of productivity for individual industries.

Data available

- Annual indexes of output per hour, output per employee, output, employment, and hours.
- Annual indexes of industry multifactor productivity that include labor, capital, and intermediate purchases inputs.

Coverage

- Output per hour measures for industries in manufacturing, mining, transportation, public utilities, trade, and services.
- Multifactor productivity measures, relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases for 10 industries in manufacturing and transportation.

Sources of data

- Output data from the Bureau of the Census, various other Federal Government sources and trade associations.
- Labor input data from BLS establishment and household surveys, the Bureau of the Census, and other Federal Government sources.
- Capital and intermediate purchases inputs for multifactor productivity are based on measures of equipment and structures, land, and inventories prepared by BLS from data prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Measures of purchased intermediate inputs are from the Annual Survey of Manufactures, U.S. Bureau of the Census,

and input-output tables provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Reference period

- Calendar year.

Forms of publication

- Annual news release.
- Annual bulletin—*Productivity Measures for Selected Industries*.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review* that analyze indexes for newly covered industries.
- On the Internet, through the BLS homepage (<http://www.bls.gov>).

Uses

- Economic indicator.
- Aid economic policymakers in assessment of economic changes in individual industries.
- Analysis of overall economic activity.
- Studies of the relationships among productivity, wages, prices, and employment by industry.
- Projections of industry employment levels.
- Assists forecasters in analyzing economic growth in industries and the economy.

Major research in progress

- Continued development of labor productivity measures in service, trade, finance, transportation, and manufacturing industries.
- Development of multifactor measures for selected industries.

International Comparisons

The Bureau's comparative studies of international economic data cover labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, and various other economic indicators, in addition to productivity comparisons.

Productivity and Unit Labor Costs:

This program develops comparisons of productivity and unit labor costs to assess U.S. economic performance relative to other countries.

Data available

- Indexes of output per hour, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs in manufacturing, including trade-weighted relative measures.

- Relative trends and levels of real gross domestic product per capita and per employed person.
- Indexes of real hourly and weekly compensation.

Coverage

- All manufacturing—12 industrial countries from 1950 (U.S. from 1977) plus Korea and Taiwan (unit labor costs only) from 1970.
- Real gross domestic product per capita and per employed person—14 countries from 1950.

Source of data

- Foreign and international statistical publications.

Reference period

- Calendar year.

Forms of publication

- BLS news releases.
- Bulletins as completed.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Selected data published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, the *Economic Report of the President*, and the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.
- Data files on diskette and tape.
- Internet at <http://www.bls.gov>

Uses

- Comparison of differences in labor productivity and labor cost trends between the United States and other countries.
- Analysis of international competitiveness and underlying conditions affecting U.S. balance of trade.

Major research in progress

- Development of comparisons of manufacturing multifactor (capital and labor) productivity.
- Expand country coverage.

Labor Force and Unemployment:

This program develops comparisons of labor force and unemployment among major industrial countries.

Data available

- Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for foreign countries, by selected characteristics, approximating U.S. concepts.

Coverage

- Ten industrial countries, generally from 1959.

Source of data

- Foreign and international statistical publications and unpublished data provided by foreign statistical offices.

Reference period

- Calendar year, plus monthly and quarterly estimates of unemployment rates.

Forms of publication

- Bulletins published on comparative data, factors affecting unemployment, and methods of measurement.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review* periodically for unemployment measures; as completed for special studies.
- Selected data published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, the *Economic Report of the President*, and the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.
- Data files on diskette and tape.
- Internet at <http://www.bls.gov>

Uses

- Comparison of differences in U.S. and foreign labor force, employment, and unemployment.
- Analysis of causes of unemployment.
- Formulation of employment policies and programs.

Major research in progress

- Expand country coverage.

Hourly Compensation Costs:

This program develops comparisons of compensation costs per hour worked for production workers in manufacturing industries.

Data available

- Level comparisons of total hourly compensation costs in manufacturing industries.
- Level comparisons of hourly direct pay and pay for time worked in total manufacturing.
- Information on the structure of compensation in manufacturing in selected countries.
- Trade-weighted average compensation costs for foreign economic groups.

Coverage

- Approximately 30 countries or areas of importance to U.S. trade and 39 component manufacturing industries.

Source of data

- Foreign and international statistical publications.

Reference period

- Calendar year.

Forms of publication

- BLS news releases.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Selected data published in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.
- Internet <http://www.bls.gov>
- Data files on diskette and tape.

Uses

- Evaluate the competitive position of the United States in international trade.
- Compare differences in the structure of compensation costs.

Major research in progress

- Expand country coverage.

Other Economic Indicators:

This program covers comparisons of consumer prices, indicators relating to the family, union membership, industrial disputes, and other economic indicators.

Data available

- Indexes and rates of change in consumer prices.
- Marriage and divorce rates, births to unmarried women, household composition, and single parent families.
- Union membership and density rates (union membership as a percent of total civilian wage and salary workers).

Coverage

- Industrial countries.

Source of data

- Foreign and international statistical publications.

Reference period

- Annual, plus quarterly or monthly data for consumer prices.
- For family statistics, selected years from 1960 forward.
- Union membership, selected years from 1955 forward.

Forms of publication

- Data files on diskette or tape—selected series.
- Selected data published in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.
- Articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Selected Publications

Productivity studies

Productivity Measures for Selected Industries, Bulletin 2491 (1997).

A BLS Reader on Productivity, Bulletin 2474 (1996).

“BLS Modernizes Industry Labor Productivity Program,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1995.

Labor Composition and Productivity Growth, 1948-90, Bulletin 2426 (1993).

The Impact of Research and Development on Productivity Growth, Bulletin 2331 (1989).

Trends in Multifactor Productivity, 1948-81, Bulletin 2178 (1983).

International comparisons

“U. S. and Foreign Productivity and Unit Labor Costs,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1997.

International Labor Comparisons Among the G-7 Countries: A Chartbook, BLS Report 890, May 1995, (out of print).

“Manufacturing Costs, Productivity and Competitiveness,” *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1994.

Data Files on Diskette or the Internet

Productivity and cost indexes

Indexes of 15 labor productivity and cost measures with a 1992 base are available for business; nonfarm business; nonfinancial corporations; manufacturing, durable goods; and manufacturing, nondurable goods. These measures are available quarterly and annually, most beginning in 1947. Indexes of labor productivity, also with a 1992 base, are available for nonfinancial corporations beginning in 1958. Also available are annual multifactor productivity measures, beginning in 1948. Additional labor productivity and cost measures, as well as new multifactor productivity measures, are available upon special request. All inquiries may be addressed to: Office of Productivity and Technology, Bureau

of Labor Statistics, Room 2150, 2 Massachusetts Ave., NE., Washington, D.C. 20212-0001. The staff also can be reached by telephone at (202) 606-5606 or by e-mail at dprweb@bls.gov

Productivity: Industry

Indexes of output per hour, output per employee, output, hours, and employment with a 1987 base are available for industries in manufacturing, mining, transportation, public utilities, trade, and services. Many of these annual measures begin in 1958; the remainder begins more recently. Indexes of multifactor productivity and costs, also with a 1987 base, are available for 10 selected industries.

International comparisons

Labor force, employment, unemployment, and related measures, approximating U.S. concepts, are available on an annual basis for 10 countries, beginning in 1959 for most series. Indexes of manufacturing productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, and related measures are available on an annual basis beginning in 1950 for 12 countries. Data series for hourly compensation costs for production workers in total manufacturing and approximately 39 component industries are available on an annual basis from 1975 for approximately 30 countries or areas. Consumer price indexes are available annually from 1950 for 13 countries, and monthly or quarterly from 1982 for 10 countries.

Employment Projections

The Bureau of Labor Statistics develops projections of the labor force, economic growth, industrial output, and employment by industry and occupation for 10 years into the future. These projections provide a comprehensive and integrated framework for analyzing the implications of economic growth trends on the labor market and for employment by detailed industry and occupation. Occupational projections and descriptive information are developed for use in career guidance and education planning. They are also used to assess job opportunities for specific groups in the labor force such as youth, the disadvantaged, and college graduates. Bureau projections are based upon extensive analysis of current and past economic and employment relationships. The projections provide the basis for a variety of reports on employment needs generated by major categories of expenditures such as defense, health care, and infrastructure.

In addition to meeting general statutory responsibilities assigned to the Bureau (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2), programs in this office help fulfill the requirement of the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 that the Secretary of Labor “develop projections of employment and job

Industry Employment Projections

Projections of U.S. Economic Growth and Industry Employment

This program provides a framework for studying the factors affecting long-range economic growth and employment by industry and occupation.

Data available

- Projections of gross domestic product (GDP), the demand and income composition of GDP, and other data that presents information about the U. S. economy at an aggregate national level of detail.
- Industry projections of output, employment, value added, and final demand developed in conjunction with the aggregate economic projections.
- Time series for input-output make and use tables, for detailed final demand and value added, in both current and constant dollars.

Coverage

- Total U.S. economy, major industry sectors, and detailed industries.

Source of data

- Bureau of Labor Statistics CES, CPS, and ES-202 surveys; Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product accounts and the Interindustry Accounts; and Bureau of the Census surveys of businesses.

Reference period

- Projections 10 years into the future.

Forms of publication

- Articles in *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Bulletins.
- Data files on the Internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/emphome.htm>

Uses

- Basis for evaluating alternative economic policy options.
- Framework for analyzing future problems of labor use.
- Basis for developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry.

Labor Force Projections

This program provides projections of labor force, labor force participation rates, and civilian non-institutional population for detailed demographic groups.

Coverage

- The civilian non-institutional population 16 years of age and older, the civilian labor force, and civilian labor force participation rates for 136 age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin groups.

Source of data

- Historic data from the Current Population Survey.

Reference period

- Projections 10 years into the future.

Forms of publication

- Articles in *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Bulletins.
- Data files on the Internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/emphome.htm>

Uses

- Analysis of demographic characteristics of future workers.
- Analysis of future training and education needs.
- Development of business and industry marketing plans and evaluation of expansion programs.

Occupational Outlook

National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix

The matrix provides detailed information on the distribution of occupational employment by industry.

Data available

- Distribution of occupational employment by industry for wage and salary workers, current and projected years.
- Distribution of industry employment by occupation for wage and salary workers, current and projected years.
- Distribution of industry employment by occupation and occupational employment by industry for wage and salary workers for the years 1983 through current year.
- Self-employed and unpaid family workers, only for total of all industries for historic, current, and projected years.

Coverage

- Over 500 detailed occupations and 240 detailed industries for current and projected year for wage and salary workers.
- For 1983 through current year, 296 detailed occupations and 187 detailed industries for wage and salary workers.

Sources of data

- Historical data for occupational staffing patterns of industries based on Occupational Employment Statistics Survey for nonagricultural wage and salary workers and Current Population Survey for workers in the agriculture and private household industries.
- Historical data on industry employment based on the

Current Employment Statistics survey.

- Historical data on self-employed and unpaid family workers based on the Current Population Survey.

Reference period

- Projection 10 years into the future.

Forms of publication

- Data files for 1983 through current year on diskette.
- Data files for current and projected years on the internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/emphome.htm>

Uses

- Analysis of changes in the occupational structure of detailed industries resulting from changes in technology, product mix, and other factors.
- Development of projections of occupational employment for detailed occupations by industry.
- Development of State and local area industry-occupation employment matrices.
- Analysis of the effect of government programs on employment by occupation.

National Occupational Projections

This program produces national occupational employment projections.

Data available

- National occupational employment for current and projected years for over 500 detailed occupations for all industries combined and within 240 detailed industries.

Coverage

- Total employment. Wage and salary workers for detailed industries. Self-employed and unpaid family workers only for total of all industries.

Source of data

- National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix.

Forms of publication

- Articles in *Monthly Labor Review*.
- Articles in *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*.
- Biennially in *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.
- Biennially in *Occupational Projections and Training Data*.
- Biennially in *Career Guide to Industries*.
- Data files on the internet: <http://stats.bls.gov/emphome.htm>

Uses

- Career guidance and counseling, including preparation of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.
- Planning educational and training programs.
- Market research.
- Personnel planning and policy development in public and private organizations.
- Analyses of future labor market conditions.

Occupational Outlook Handbook

This biennial publication provides career guidance material.

Data available

- For each occupation: Nature of the work; working conditions; employment; job outlook and earnings; related occupations; sources of additional information; and training, other qualifications, and advancement.

Coverage

- About 250 occupations.

Sources of data

- Data from the National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix on current and projected employment.
- Analysis of secondary sources, including information on education, earnings, and demographic and technological trends. Personal contact with business firms, professional societies, trade associations, labor organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies.

Uses

- Career guidance and counseling.
- Personnel planning and policy development.
- Basic reference on occupational trends and labor market analysis.

Career Guide to Industries

This biennial publication provides career guidance material.

Data available

- For each industry: Nature of the industry; working conditions; employment; occupations in the industry; training and advancement; earnings; outlook; and sources of additional information.

Coverage

- Forty industries.

Sources of data

- Data from the National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix on current and projected employment.
- Analysis of secondary sources, including information on economic and technological trends. Personal contact with business firms, professional societies, trade associations, labor organizations, educational institutions, and government agencies.

Uses

- Career guidance and counseling.
- Personnel planning and policy development.
- Basic reference on industrial trends and labor market analysis.

Occupational Outlook Quarterly

This quarterly magazine is designed to keep users of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* informed about new occupational studies and other topical items of interest between editions of the *Handbook*.

Coverage

- Varied topics including demographic characteristics of workers, educational attainment statistics, employment trends, job market experience and earnings of college graduates, employment outlook for occupations, job search aides, labor force trends, new and emerging occupations, occupational research findings, salary trends, training opportunities, and unusual occupations.

Sources of data

- Analysis of secondary sources on education, earnings, and demographic and technological trends.
- Personal interviews with professionals in many occupations and contact with professional and trade associations, educational institutions, and government agencies.

Uses

- Career guidance and counseling.

Occupational Projections and Training Data

This biennial publication is a statistical supplement to the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*.

Data available

- For over 500 detailed occupations: Projected numerical and percent change in employment and projected estimates of job openings due to growth and total as well as net replacement needs. Completions of institutional education and training programs by Classification of Instructional Programs codes.

- Quartile rankings of over 500 occupations by current employment, employment change, job openings, earnings, unemployment rates, prevalence of part-time work, and significant sources of formal training.

Coverage

- Over 500 occupations.

Sources of data

- National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix.
- Current Population Survey.
- National Center for Education Statistics.

Uses

- Education planning.
- Career guidance and counseling.
- Personnel planning and policy development.

Selected Publications

Bulletins

Employment Outlook: 1996-2006, Bulletin 2502 (1998).

Career Guide to Industries, 1998-99 edition, Bulletin 2503 (1998).

Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1998-99 edition, Bulletin 2500 (1998).

Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1998 edition, Bulletin 2501 (1998).

BLS Handbook of Methods, Bulletin 2490, ch. 13, (1997).

Monthly Labor Review articles/reports

Employment Outlook: 1996-2006 (November 1997).

“BLS Projections to 2006—a summary.”

“The US Economy to 2006.”

“Labor Force 2006: Slowing Down and Changing Composition.”

“Industry Output and Employment Projections to 2006.”

“Occupational Employment Projections to 2006.”

Evaluating the 1995 BLS Projections (September 1997).

“Introduction.”

“Labor Force Projections.”

“Industry Employment Projections.”

“Occupational Employment Projections.”

“Employment Trends in Textiles and Apparel, 1973-2005” (August 1997).

“Characteristics of Multiple Jobholders” (March 1997).

“Which Industries are Sensitive to Business Cycles?” (February 1997).

“U.S. Consumers: Which Jobs are they Creating?” (June 1996).

“Earnings of College Graduates, 1993” (December 1995).

“College Graduates in ‘High School’ Jobs: a Commentary” (December 1995).

“The Nature of Occupational Employment Growth, 1983-93” (June 1995).

“Further Analysis of the Labor Market for College Graduates” (February 1995).

Occupational Outlook Quarterly, selected articles

“One-Stop Career Centers: All in One Place and Everywhere” (Fall 1997).

“Jobs Associated with the Internet” (Summer 1997).

“Nontraditional Education: Alternative Ways to Earn Your Credentials” Spring 1997).

“The 1994-2005 Job Outlook in Brief” (Spring 1996).

“A New Way to Classify Occupations by Education and Training” (Winter 1995-96).

“Is there Another Degree in Your Future?” (Winter 1993-94).

Data Files on the Internet

(<http://stats.bls.gov/emphome.htm>)

Industry employment and input-output projections

Data for 185 industries for 1987, 1992, 1995, and 2006 include: Input-output use and make coefficients, total final demand and demand components, and employment and output by industry. Additional data are available annually on employment and output from 1958 through 1995 and on final demand from 1977 through 1995. All dollar-based data are available in both current and 1992 constant dollars.

Industry-occupation matrix

The 1996 and 2006 matrices contain employment data for 512 detailed occupations in 240 detailed industries.

Labor force projections

Data on the civilian labor force, civilian non-institutional population, and civilian labor force participation rates for 136 groups by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for projected years 1997 through 2006.

Data Files on Diskette

Employment in 296 detailed occupations and 187 detailed industries for 1983 through current year.

Other BLS Services

In addition to its various publications, the Bureau provides a number of services upon request for users of statistical data. These include release of certain categories of unpublished data; development of special surveys and tabulations; duplication of machine-readable data files; and the provision of consultative services on survey techniques and on the production, uses, and limitations of its data. The availability and cost of these services, however, are constrained by the Bureau's—

- Strict policy on protection of the confidentiality of the data it collects;
- Base program priorities; and
- Resource requirements to provide the services.

Each of these constraints is discussed below.

CONFIDENTIALITY SAFEGUARDS

The Bureau adheres to a rigorous confidentiality policy to assure the privacy and cooperation of all its respondents. This policy provides that the Bureau will make available the data it collects only in forms that assure that neither the identity of individual respondents nor the design of the sample will be disclosed. In addition, the Bureau will honor all legal restrictions placed on the disclosure of data furnished by outside agencies or other sources. This policy applies not only to the Bureau's regular data series but also to special surveys that are undertaken on behalf of public or private customers.

PROGRAM PRIORITIES

The Bureau will, as resources permit, undertake special requests to tabulate and distribute data. Some special requests may be handled concurrently with the regular tabulation and publication programs. In any conflict over production facilities, reimbursable customer projects will always be subordinated to the production of the Bureau's basic statistical output.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Customers who request work for their special benefit—as distinguished from the public interest—will be charged the full cost of production.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

The Bureau does not publish all the data it collects for a number of reasons, such as:

Lack of sufficient protective aggregation. If data are not summarized at a high enough level to protect the identity of individual respondents, they will not be published. To do so would violate the Bureau's pledge of confidentiality to respondents.

Lack of validity. If the data collected do not meet the Bureau's strict statistical standards of validity, they will not be published. For example, a high rate of response errors might make a set of data meaningless in some situations. Judgments about validity are made on a case-by-case basis.

Insufficient demand to justify publication costs. The Bureau generates some data as byproducts or intermediate stages of certain programs. Often, public demand for these data is not strong enough to justify the expenditure of public funds to publish them. The Bureau will release summary files, however, to interested parties at cost of duplication, when data meet the confidentiality requirements.

When unpublished data are requested—and if they do not reveal the identity of individual respondents—they may be released even if they do not meet validity standards. The Bureau will provide, so far as possible, descriptions of the data, appropriate statements of limitations, and other technical documentation. Since data files are byproducts of published reports, they may be of marginal statistical reliability when used for other purposes. Moreover, corrections made in the final publication have not always been carried back to the data files. These and other technical difficulties may require careful handling by the user and perhaps some correction of minor discrepancies and in-

consistencies if the files are to be used in intensive analyses or with tabulations that require absolute consistency in the data. BLS will provide copies of the files as they stand; it will not, however, take the responsibility of correcting for individual users deficiencies that may be discovered during further processing of these data.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

When requested, the Bureau will retabulate certain existing data files to provide cross-classifications that do not appear in its publications. Tabulations prepared from individual records will be reviewed carefully to make certain that no individual information can be inferred from the summary, in accordance with the Bureau's confidentiality policy. Special tabulations or transcriptions of BLS data will be undertaken on a cost-recovery basis.

DATA FILES ON TAPE AND THE INTERNET

Historical time series files for most of the Bureau's regular surveys are available for purchase in a standard tape

format (9-track, 6250 BPI), either singly or at a reduced price, by subscription. Descriptions of the files available are given at the end of the description of each program area earlier in this publication. A price list and ordering information are available from the Bureau's Division of Information Services.

The BLS Web site houses a wide range of data and information related to labor statistics including data from all program offices; information about BLS, its surveys and programs, and its publications and research papers; regional information; Web addresses of other statistical sites; and information on whom to contact for information or data on specific topics. To access BLS through the Internet: **<http://stats.bls.gov>**

CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

In addition to furnishing data, regional and national office staffs are available for consultation on the application, uses, and limitations of BLS data.

Participating State Agencies—Occupational Safety and Health Programs

The following State agencies receive Federal funds for participating in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Alabama Dept of Labor
P. O. Box 303500
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-3500
334-242-3460 (SOII and CFOI)

Alaska Department of Labor
Research and Analysis Section
P. O. Box 25501
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5501
907-465-2739 (SOII and CFOI)

Arizona Industrial Commission
Division of Administration
Research and Statistics
P. O. Box 19070
Phoenix, Arizona 85005-9070
602-542-3739 (SOII and CFOI)

Arkansas Department of Labor
10421 W. Markham
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205
501-682-4542 (SOII and CFOI)

California Department of Industrial
Relations
Division of Labor Statistics and
Research
P. O. Box 429488
San Francisco, California 94142-9854
415-972-8641 (SOII and CFOI)

Colorado Department of Health
and Environment, HSVRD-HS-A1
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530
303-692-2164 (CFOI)

Connecticut Labor Department
OSH Survey
32 Wolcott Road
Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109
860-566-4380 (SOII and CFOI)

Delaware Department of Labor
Industrial Affairs-OSH Statistics
4425 N Market Street
3rd Floor
Wilmington, Delaware 19802
302-761-8223 (SOII and CFOI)

Washington, DC
State Center for Health Statistics
800 9th Street SW, 1st Floor
Washington, DC 20024
202-645-5889 (CFOI)

Florida Department of Labor
Division of Safety
Building B 10-B
2002 Old St. Augustine Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
850-922-8953 (SOII and CFOI)

Georgia Department of Labor
Safety Engineer
Suite 301
223 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1751
404-656-2966 (SOII and CFOI)

Hawaii Department of Labor and
Industrial Relations
Research and Statistics Office-OSH
P. O. Box 3680
Honolulu, Hawaii 96811-3680
808-586-9000 (SOII and CFOI)

Idaho Industrial Commission
CFOI Analyst
P. O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720 (CFOI)
208-334-6077-0041

Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Epidemiologic Studies
605 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62761
217-785-1873 (CFOI)

Indiana Department of Labor
Research and Statistics Division
402 West Washington Street,
Room W195
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2751
317-232-2682 (SOII and CFOI)

Iowa Workforce Development
Division of Labor Services
OSH Survey
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
515-281-5151 (SOII and CFOI)

Kansas Department of Health and
Environment
Office of Health Care Information
109 Southwest 9th Street, Suite 400
Topeka, Kansas 66612-2219
785-296-5641 (SOII and CFOI)

Kentucky Labor Cabinet
Division of Education and Training
Statistical Services
1047 U.S. 127 South, Suite 4
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-4381
503-564-3070 (SOII)
502-564-3070 ext 280 (CFOI)

Louisiana Department of Labor
Research and Statistics Unit
Room 294
P. O. Box 94094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9094
504-342-3126 (SOII and CFOI)

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards
Technical Services Division
State House Station #45
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045
207-624-6444 (SOII and CFOI)

Maryland DLLR
Division of Labor and Industry-R & S
Room 611
1100 Eutaw St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410-767-2356 (SOII)
410-767-2382 (CFOI)

Massachusetts Department of Labor
and Workforce Development
Leverett Saltonstall Building,
Room 1107, 100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202-9903
617-727-3593 (SOII)
617-624-5628 (CFOI)

Michigan Department Consumer and Ind
Services
MIOSHA Information Division
P. O. Box 30651
Lansing Michigan 48909-8151
517-322-8151 (SOII and CFOI)

Minnesota Department of Labor
and Industry
Research and Statistics
3rd Floor
443 Lafayette Road, North
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4309
612-296-4041 (SOII and CFOI)

Mississippi State Department of Health
Vital Statistics
P. O. Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700
601-960-7741 (CFOI)

Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
OSH Survey
P. O. Box 59
Jefferson City, Missouri 65104
573-751-0807 (SOII)
573-751-6274 (CFOI)

Montana Department of Labor and Industry
Research and Analysis—OSH Section
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624-1728
406-444-3239 (SOII and CFOI)

Nebraska Workers' Compensation Court
P. O. Box 98908
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-8908
402-471-6547 (SOII and CFOI)

Nevada Department of Business and Industry
Division of Industrial Relations
OSH Enforcement
400 W King, Street 200
Carson City, Nevada 89703
702-687-3298 (SOII)
702-687-3293 (CFOI)

New Hampshire Department of Public Health
Division of Public Health
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
4647-4647-4647 (CFOI)

New Jersey Department of Labor
Program Analysis and Evaluation
OSH Section, 5th Floor
P. O. Box 057
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0057
609-828-8998 (SOII)
609-984-1863 (CFOI)

New Mexico Health and Environment Department
Occupational Health and Safety Bureau
P. O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
505-827-4320 (SOII and CFOI)

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
MS 8D
P.O. Box 669

New York, New York 11201
718-797-7701 (SOII)
6228-6228-6228 (CFOI)

North Carolina Department of Labor
Bureau of Mgmt. Info. and Eval.
4 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
919-733-2758 (SOII and CFOI)

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming
U.S. Department of Labor – BLS
1100 Main Street, Suite 600
Kansas City, MO 64105-2112
816-426-2483 (CFOI)

Ohio Department of Health
Bureau of Health Risk Reduction
246 North High Street, 8th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215
614-466-4183 (CFOI)

Oklahoma Department of Labor
Statistical Research Unit
4001 North Lincoln
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-9908
405-528-1500, ext. 236 (SOII and CFOI)

Oregon Department of Consumer and Bus Services
Research and Analysis Section
350 Winter Street, NE
Salem, Oregon 97310
503-947-7326 (SOII and CFOI)

Pennsylvania Department of Health
Division of Health Statistics and Research
555 Walnut Street – 6th Floor
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101-1900
717-783-2548 ext. 208 (CFOI)

Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources
Bureau of Labor Statistics
505 Munoz Rivera Avenue, 17th Floor
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918
787-756-1172 (SOII and CFOI)

Rhode Island OSH Survey
101 Friendship Street.
Providence, Rhode Island 02903-9982
401-277-3704 (SOII and CFOI)

South Carolina Department of Labor
Licensing and Regulations
P. O. Box 11329
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-132
803-734-4298 (SOII)
803-734-4298 (CFOI)

South Dakota – see North Dakota

Tennessee Department of Labor
Research and Statistics
Andrew Johnson Building, Third Floor
710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0657
615-741-1748 (SOII and CFOI)

Texas Workers' Compensation Commission
WH & S/SIS/BLS Programs
Ms-23B
4000 South IH-35
Austin, Texas 78704-7491
512-440-3852 (SOII and CFOI)

Utah Industrial Commission
UOSH Statistics
160 East 300 South, 3rd Floor
P. O. Box 146650
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6650
801-530-6823 (SOII and CFOI)

Vermont Department of Labor and Industry
VOSHA Statistics, Drawer 20
Montpelier, Vermont 05620-6401
802-828-2765 (SOII)
617-565-2300 (CFOI)

Virginia Department of Labor and Industry
VOSH Research and Analysis
Powers-Taylor Building, 3rd Floor
13 South Thirteenth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
804-786-8011 (SOII and CFOI)

Virgin Islands Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
P. O. Box 3359
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00803-3359
809-776-3700, ext. 2040 (SOII and CFOI)

Washington Department of Labor and Industry Research and Info. Svr.
P. O. Box 44631
Olympia, Washington 98504-4631
360-902-5510 (SOII and CFOI)

West Virginia Department of Labor
Building 3, Room 319
1800 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305
304-558-7890 (CFOI)

Wisconsin Workers' Compensation Divisions, Research Section
P. O. Box 7901, Room 1161
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7901
608-266-7850 (SOII and CFOI)

Wyoming —see North Dakota

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

BLS Regional Offices	Cooperating State Agencies <i>Current Employment Statistics (CES) and State and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Programs</i>	
REGION I - BOSTON JFK Federal Building, E-310 15 New Sudbury Street Boston, MA 02203 Phone: (617) 565-2327 Fax: (617) 565-4182	BLS Region IV ALABAMA Department of Industrial Relations, Room 427, IndustrialRelations Building, Montgomery 36130 X ALASKA Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, 1111 West 8th Street, Juneau 99802-5501	BLS Region VII NEBRASKA Department of Labor, P.O. Box 94600, Lincoln 68509-4600 IX NEVADA Employment Security Department, 500 East 3rd Street, Carson City 89713
REGION II - NEW YORK 201 Varick Street Room 808 New York, NY 10014 Phone: (212) 337-2400 Fax: (212) 337-2532	IX ARIZONA Department of Economic Security, 1300 West Washington Street, Phoenix 85005 VI ARKANSAS Employment Security Department, P.O. Box 2981, Little Rock 72203-2981	I NEW HAMPSHIRE Department of Employment Security, 32 South Main Street, Concord 03301 II NEW JERSEY Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, P.O. Box 2765, Trenton 08625
REGION III - PHILADELPHIA 3535 Market Street P.O. Box 13309 Philadelphia, PA 19101 Phone: (215) 596-1154 Fax: (215) 596-4263	IX CALIFORNIA Employment Development Department, Employment Data and Research Division, 7000 Franklin Boulevard, Building 1100, Sacramento 95823 VIII COLORADO Department of Labor and Employment, Suite 810, 1120 Lincoln Street, Denver 80203	VI NEW MEXICO Employment Security Commission, 401 Broadway, TIWA Building, Albuquerque 87103 II NEW YORK Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, State Campus, Room 400, Building 12, Albany 12240-0020
REGION IV - ATLANTA 61 Forsyth Street, SW Room 7T50 Atlanta, GA 30303 Phone: (404) 562-2463 Fax: (404) 562-2550	I CONNECTICUT Labor Department, Employment Security Division, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield 06109 III DELAWARE Department of Labor, Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information, P.O. Box 9029, Newark 19714-9029	IV NORTH CAROLINA Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh 27611 VIII NORTH DAKOTA Job Service, P.O. Box 1537, Bismarck 58502
REGION V - CHICAGO Federal Office Building 9th Floor 230 South Dearborn Street Chicago, IL 60604 Phone: (312) 353-1880 Fax: (312) 353-1886	III DIST. OF COL. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information and Analysis, Room 201, 500 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001 IV FLORIDA Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Suite 203, 2574 Seagate Drive, Tallahassee 32399-0674	V OHIO Bureau of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Division, 1160 Dublin Road, Columbus 43215 VI OKLAHOMA Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning Division, 2401 North Lincoln, Oklahoma City 73105
REGION VI - DALLAS Federal Building 525 Griffin Street Room 221 Dallas, TX 75202 Phone: (214) 767-6970 Fax: (214) 767-3720	IV GEORGIA Department of Labor, Labor Information Systems, 148 International Boulevard, NE., Atlanta 30303 IX HAWAII Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office, Room 304, 830 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu 96813	X OREGON Employment Division, 875 Union Street, NE., Salem 97311 III PENNSYLVANIA Bureau of Research and Statistics, 300 Capitol Associates Building, Harrisburg 17120-0034
REGIONS VII and VIII - KANSAS CITY 1100 Main Street Suite 600 Kansas City, MO 64105 Phone: (816) 426-2481 Fax: (816) 426-6537	V ILLINOIS Department of Employment Security, (2 South), 401 South State Street, Chicago 60605 V INDIANA Department of Employment and Training Services, Statistical Services Division, 10 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 46204	II PUERTO RICO Department of Labor and Human Resources, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 17th Fl., 505 Munoz Rivera Avenue, Hato Rey 00918 (CES); Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Analysis Section, 15th Fl., 505 Munoz Rivera Avenue, Hato Rey 00918 (LAUS)
REGIONS IX and X - SAN FRANCISCO 71 Stevenson Street P.O. Box 193766 San Francisco, CA 94119 Phone: (415) 975-4350	VII IOWA Department of Employment Services, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50319 VII KANSAS Department of Human Resources, 401 Topeka Avenue, Topeka 66603	I RHODE ISLAND Department of Employment Security, 24 Mason Street, Providence 02903 IV SOUTH CAROLINA Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 995, Columbia 29202
	IV KENTUCKY Department for Employment Services, Labor Market Research and Analysis Branch, 275 East Main Street, Frankfort 40621	VIII SOUTH DAKOTA Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, P.O. Box 4730, Aberdeen 57401
	VI LOUISIANA Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Section, 1001 North 23rd Street, Baton Rouge 70804-9094	IV TENNESSEE Department of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division, 519 Cordell Hull Office Building, Nashville 37219
	I MAINE Department of Labor, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, 20 Union Street, Augusta 04330	VI TEXAS Employment Commission, Room 208 T, 1117 Trinity Street, Austin 78778
	III MARYLAND Department of Employment and Training, Research and Analysis Division, 1100 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 21201	VIII UTAH Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City 84147
	I MASSACHUSETTS Department of Employment and Training, Government Center, Charles F. Hurley Building, Boston 02114	I VERMONT Department of Employment and Training, Office of Policy and Public Information, P.O. Box 488, Montpelier 05602
	V MICHIGAN Employment Security Commission, Research and Statistics Division, Room 516, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 48202	III VIRGINIA Employment Commission, Economic Information Services, P.O. Box 1358, Richmond 23211
	V MINNESOTA Department of Jobs and Training, Research and Statistics Division, 5th Fl., 390 North Robert Street, St. Paul 55101	II VIRGIN ISLANDS Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 53 A, 54 A&B Kronprindsens Gade Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801 3359 (CES)
	IV MISSISSIPPI Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, P.O. Box 1699, Jackson 39215-1699	X WASHINGTON Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, 605 Woodview Drive, Olympia 98503
	VII MISSOURI Division of Employment Security, P.O. Box 59, Jefferson City 65104	III WEST VIRGINIA Department of Employment Security, Division of Labor and Economic Security, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305
	VIII MONTANA Department of Labor and Industry, P.O. Box 1728, Helena 59624	V WISCONSIN Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations, Labor Market Information Bureau, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53707
		VIII WYOMING Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper 82602